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U.S. Jobless Rate Declined in July, Dollar Shoots Up

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Showing that the U.S. economy is by no means on the brink of recession, the civilian unemployment rate slipped again to a seasonally adjusted 5.2 percent in July while 194,000 workers were added to private payrolls, the Labor Department reported Friday.

The dollar surged on expectations that the Federal Reserve Board, the central bank, would postpone any further easing of monetary policy. Recent falls in U.S. interest rates, intended to head off a possible recession, have meant lower returns on dollar-denominated investments.

The U.S. currency jumped more than three pence to close at 1.905 Deutsche marks in New York, comfortably above the 1.90 DM barrier, while bond prices tumbled. The yield on the long-term U.S. government bond rose to 8.08 percent, from 7.90 percent Thursday.

"This was a splash of cold water in the face," said Irvin L. Kellner, chief economist of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. "The bond market is very volatile."

The jobs report did not contradict other recent signs that economic growth has slowed, but its strength surprised many analysts and investors who had expected a rise in the unemployment rate and a smaller increase in the number of new jobs.

The report indicates that "we have a soft economy but one that appears to have been stronger in July than in May and June," said Allen Sinai, economist of Boston Co. Economic Advisers.

"This certainly should ease fears of imminent recession," he said. At the White House, Michael Boskin, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisers, said the report "suggests the economy is continuing to expand." He said the July job growth brought to 20 million the number of new jobs created during the expansion that began in late 1982.

Not only was the July gain in nonfarm private employment greater than had been expected, the department revised upward its original figure for the June increase from 180,000 to 250,000. The unemployment rate, which had dropped as low as 5 percent in March, was 5.2 percent in May and 5.3 percent in June.

Part of the 194,000 increase in private employment was offset by a drop of 25,000 in the number of people on government payrolls, leaving the rise in nonfarm payrolls at 169,000, the Labor Department said.

Some 74,000 jobs were added in the service industry, more than half of them in health services. Other large gains came in retail trade, up 32,000, and construction, up 37,000. In transportation and public utilities, the number of jobs fell by 1,000.

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A soldier on guard in Beirut on Friday as a UN envoy, Marrack Goulding, negotiated with Hezbollah leaders for the release of hostages.

Rafsanjani Says He Will Help in Hostage Crisis

Bush Vows To Explore The Offer

Iranian Calls For Release Of Sheikh

By Fred Farris
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — President George Bush said Friday that he wanted to explore "to the fullest" an offer by President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran to help solve the hostage crisis in Lebanon.

"I don't want to raise hopes beyond fulfillment, but there's reason to be somewhat encouraged," Mr. Bush said during a brief question-and-answer session in the Oval Office.

The president, in his first public comments since the pro-Iranian Revolutionary Justice Organization suspended a death threat against an American hostage, Joseph J. Cicippio, on Thursday, reacted cautiously to Mr. Rafsanjani's statement.

"I don't know the total role of any individual country in that area in all of this," he said, "but when you see a statement that offers hope for the return of our hostages, I want to explore it to the fullest."

The president emphasized the diplomatic efforts that he and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d had made in recent days.

But he said: "I don't want to get the hopes of the hostages' loved ones up once again to have those hopes dashed. This is a brutal process where you see people paraded before cameras and their families get their hopes up."

A State Department spokeswoman, Margaret Tutwiler, said that "we have reason to believe that Iran is genuinely engaged and no reason to believe that its engagement is not focused in a positive direction."

Two-Pronged Campaign
The decision by the Revolutionary Justice Organization to spare Mr. Cicippio, at least temporarily, was preceded by a concerted U.S. diplomatic campaign as well as a

By Patrick Tyler
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — President Hashemi Rafsanjani of Iran offered Friday to assist the Bush administration in finding a permanent solution to the crisis in Lebanon and freedom for the hostages being held there.

But the Iranian leader, making his first major speech since being sworn in Thursday, said the first step should be the release of the Shiite Muslim cleric whose kidnapping by Israel triggered this week's crisis in the Middle East.

"We say to the White House that there is an appropriate solution to the problem of Lebanon and the freedom of hostages," Mr. Rafsanjani said at a prayer gathering at Tehran University. "If the United States adopts a wise attitude and initiative, then we shall help solve the Lebanese problem so that the people of the region could live in peace."

Mr. Rafsanjani said that "the wise solution for the United States is to put pressure on Israel" to free the Shiite leader, Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid, whose Hezbollah forces are alleged to be holding some of the Western hostages.

He did not comment on the demand of Muslim extremists, who for the moment have suspended their threat to kill additional American hostages, that Israel release Shiite and Palestinian prisoners as well as Sheikh Obeid.

Western analysts in the region said that Mr. Rafsanjani appeared to be walking a fine line between Tehran's moderates and hard-liners, who remain an influential faction in the revolutionary leadership over which he now presides.

A U.S. envoy in the region who has studied Iran as both scholar and diplomat said that Mr. Rafsanjani clearly wanted to defuse the crisis and eliminate the threat to kill additional Americans. But the

See IRAN, Page 5

In Japan, a Strong Appeal to 'Say No' to America

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In a volume called "The Japan That Can Say No," which is selling briskly in Tokyo bookstores, a dark-horse candidate to be the next prime minister argues forcefully that Japan no longer needs to act like the deferential stepchild of the United States.

When it comes to targeting American nuclear missiles, the candidate, Shinjiro Ishihara, wrote, "if one doesn't use Japanese semiconductor, one cannot guarantee precision."

He added, "No matter how much the Americans expand their military, they have come to the point that they could do nothing if Japan were one day to say, 'We will no longer sell you chips.'"

If Japan decided to sell its chips to the Soviet Union instead, he speculated in the book, "that would instantly change the balance of military power."

Until recently, such nationalistic themes have usually been voiced only on the far left and right of Japanese politics.

But now, in the midst of Japan's biggest political upheaval in 35 years, a growing

impatience with the United States is bubbling to the surface of mainstream political discussion.

Often, it seems rooted in a deepening belief that America is an ebbing power that has been slow to recognize, much less respect, its dependency on Japanese technology and financial resources.

"These are the opinions of a minority, but a very substantial minority that is influential," said Masashi Nishihara, a professor of international relations at the National Defense Academy.

Political hopefuls, he said, sense that "in

the past year Japan has become more annoyed by American demands, and more nationalistic."

In fact, the right often sounds these days much like the left.

The Japan Socialist Party, which doubled its strength in the upper house of the Diet, or parliament, in the recent elections, has appealed to farmers who believe they are paying the price for concessions to the United States on beef and citrus.

Candidates on both left and right com-

See NO, Page 5

Akihito Opens Door to Press, and a New Era for Monarchy

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan's new emperor, Akihito, held his first news conference on Friday since ascending to the throne and proved again that Japanese monarchs are among the most circumspect in the world.

The only moment that approached controversy came when the emperor declined to respond to a question about whether any World War II responsibility should be borne by his father, Emperor Hirohito.

The emperor pledged support for the nation's constitution and declared that he was a willing consumer of "appropriate" foreign products.

In a significant respect, what was said at the news conference mattered less than the fact that the event occurred in the first place, for it underscored Emperor Akihito's clear desire to establish a more intimate relationship with the Japanese people than did his father.

The meeting was the first between a Japanese emperor and the press since 1975.

By facing reporters just seven months after becoming emperor, Emperor Akihito, 55, confirmed what has already started to become evident from the common touches that he has applied to some of his imperial duties.

The Imperial Household, however, allowed only questions that had been submitted in advance.

Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko have drawn considerable comment, most of it favorable, for behavior such as kneeling to greet handicapped children, reducing the presence of uniformed



Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko during their session with journalists on Friday.

policemen at their public appearances, and slowing their motorcades to yield for ambulances—all representing changes from the era

of Showa, as the Hirohito reign has been called since his death last January.

Emperor Akihito said Friday

that he was trying to pursue a style "suitable to the present time."

He even engaged in a bit of self-deprecating wit, explaining that as

emperor he may be unable to play as much tennis as he used to because his game has deteriorated.

Such behavior may seem unremarkable to Westerners, who are accustomed to a certain amount of informality in their royals. But it is unusual in Japan, even though the emperor is virtually powerless and has not been regarded as a living deity since the end of the war.

In describing his philosophy of the emperor system, Emperor Akihito was careful to avoid drawing any unflattering comparisons with his father. "The emperors since ancient times, including Emperor Showa," he said, "always had in mind the well-being of the people."

But he spoke using a style of speech much less majestic than Hirohito tended to employ.

Japanese have several different forms, depending on whether the speaker is addressing a superior, an equal or a subordinate, and the previous emperor was brought up to use a language of almost artificially rough and imperial quality. Emperor Akihito's manner approximated that of a corporate chairman making a speech to equals.

The emperor wore a double-breasted suit, and the empress was seated next to him in a light green dress with a single-strand pearl necklace and pearl earrings. She also responded to some questions.

Fifty-five reporters, including some foreigners, attended the session, which was held in the more modern of two palaces on the imperial grounds in central Tokyo.

Emperor Akihito repeatedly emphasized his fidelity to the Japanese people.

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President Bush pausing at a news conference on the hostage crisis.

Israelis Doubtful On Hostage Talks

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The Israeli government was of two minds Friday about the latest turn in the hostage crisis — delighted that an American hostage had been spared for now but dubious that the Shiite terrorists holding him were serious about negotiating an end to the drama.

After an emergency "crisis management" meeting at the Foreign Ministry at which officials examined the Revolutionary Justice Organization's communiqué, one of them said: "We want to create a positive atmosphere, and we don't want to say this is unacceptable to us. But when you read it, this statement includes nothing, nothing."

Still, a good part of the government's time in dealing with the hostage crisis is being spent trying to counter the public relations problem the affair has created for Israel. And for that, officials said, the latest

development is an undisputed boon.

"We've passed the phase of killing, and now we're in the phase of negotiations," asserted another Foreign Ministry official, this one involved primarily in the public relations end of the matter. "This proves our strategy is right; these crazies are realizing they can't get anything with threats."

Already, the official noted happily, a survey of newspaper editorial opinion in the United States in the middle of the week showed that "13 out of 15 major-paper editorials are with us."

In its latest communiqué, the Revolutionary Justice Organization, a Hezbollah affiliate holding Joseph J. Cicippio, said it was delaying his execution for a few days and offering an "initiative" instead.

The group said it was requesting the release of certain as-yet-un-

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Why the French Drive Each Other Mad

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — It was a common enough scene — a busy freeway, two young men in powerful automobiles, a Porsche and a big Mercedes, racing inches apart at high speed, weaving in and out of traffic, flashing headlights and forcing slower cars to brake and swerve.

As usual, the bemused onlooker could only ask himself what was it that turned so many of the French — so proud of their rationalism, so attentive to courteous forms in their everyday lives — into such aggressive, inconsiderate and speed-obsessed drivers.

The observation is made not only by foreigners, but also by many French people. This week, after 100 people were killed in highway accidents in a single weekend, Michel Delebarre, the transport minister, said he was not proud to be French when confronted with such statistics.

Police are already braced for the next wave of slaughter, over the Aug. 15 Assumption Day holiday, and again at the end of the month when everyone returns from vacation.

The same problem exists, but on a lesser scale, in other Mediterranean countries. More than 50 people were killed on the roads in Italy last weekend, and more than 60 in Spain.

France's worst year for traffic fatalities was 1972, when there were more than 16,000 deaths. Largely because of road improvements, that figure has been reduced to about 10,500 a year.

But France has a more doleful record than West Germany, which, with a similar population and number of cars, has about 4,000 fatalities a year, or Britain, which has 3,000. The United States had about 49,000 traffic fatalities last year, but this was 1.7 times less than France when taking into account total mileage covered.

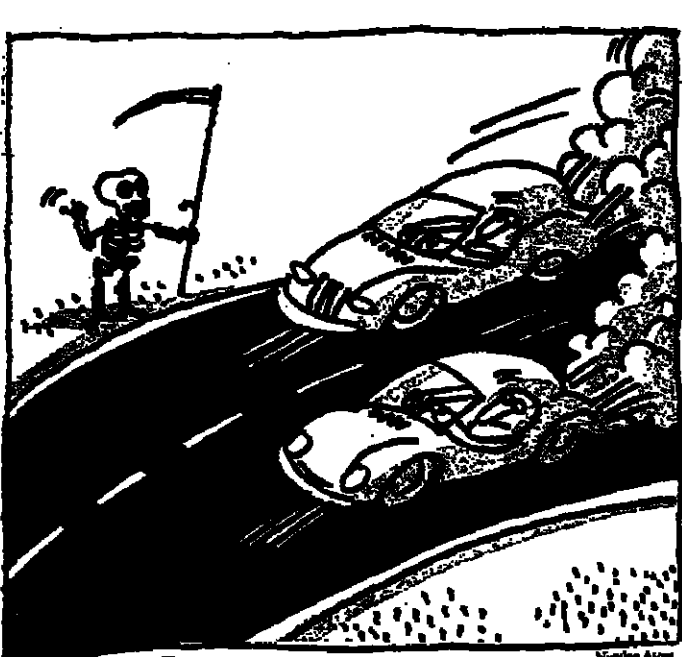
Psychiatrists and traffic experts argue about why so many French people — young males above all — become so aggressive behind the steering wheel.

Pierre Kari, a brain specialist and author of a book called "L'Homme agressif" (The Aggressive Man), says many drivers use their automobiles to express the high opinion they have of themselves and the low opinion they have of other people.

"What favors violence on the roads," he said, "is the situation of double anonymity. The driver feels anonymous — and feels free to do things that would cause him shame if he were among his own community. Secondly, the driver of the other car is anonymous and becomes the ideal scapegoat, the S.O.B."

Judging from anecdotal evidence and statistics, many drivers are equally heedless about safety of pedestrians. Last year, 1,600

See DRIVE, Page 2





SHORE LEAVE IN SEVASTOPOL. — The Thomas S. Gates, a guided missile cruiser, arriving in Sevastopol on Friday as part of a four-day visit by U.S. Navy ships to the Soviet Union. The goodwill port call by the Gates and the frigate Kautzman followed a visit last month by three Soviet ships to Norfolk, Virginia, in the first such Soviet-American naval exchange in 14 years.

Piedmont Jet's Right Wheels Also May Have Been Blocked

By Nell Henderson

WASHINGTON — U.S. investigators said someone may have obstructed both the right and left landing gear of the Piedmont Airlines jet that made an emergency landing Wednesday in Greensboro, North Carolina, on a flight from Washington to Charlotte.

Pilots of the Boeing 737-400 managed to lower the right landing gear but not the left before landing the plane, which sprayed sparks and smoke as it scraped the runway with its left underwing engine.

No one was injured on Piedmont Flight 1489, which left National Airport in Washington with 94 passengers and a crew of six.

Investigators determined that the left landing gear was stuck because of a wheel chock found be-

tween the two tires. Chocks are wedge-shaped devices used to brace airplane tires so they do not roll when the craft is parked.

The 24-foot-long, 6-inch-thick (about 75 by 15-centimeter) hard rubber chock had become jammed in the Piedmont plane's wheel well, where the landing gear retracts during flight.

Investigators could not explain why the right landing gear was stuck temporarily during the flight. But they found two bent hydraulic lines in the right wheel well, said Philip Powell, a National Transportation Safety Board investigator.

Mr. Powell said there was a possibility that a wheel chock might also have been stuck in the right landing gear, damaging the hy-

draulic lines before falling out in flight.

Mr. Powell said he could not tell how long the chock had been wedged between the left wheels. No criminal investigation is under way.

Investigators planned to interview Piedmont's ground crew at National. But a spokesman for USAir, which has acquired Piedmont and will merge with it Saturday, under the USAir name, said: "Don't assume it was put in at National."

The airlines were not inspecting other aircraft, the spokesman said. "We look at this as a completely isolated incident. There is no reason to inspect the fleet."

U.S. investigators could not say whether the chock had been left by accident or deliberately.

U.S. to Study Plane Structure Safety

By John H. Cushman Jr.

WASHINGTON — The Federal Aviation Administration said it would establish a study group with the aviation industry to seek ways of protecting aircraft from the kind of catastrophic structural damage that caused a United Airlines jet to crash in Iowa last month.

The agency said the panel would "explore feasible improvements to the backup flight control systems of all existing and future wide-body aircraft," such as the DC-10 that was involved in the July 19 crash.

The agency said that the study group would also examine engine designs that could prevent "rippling damage to an aircraft in the event of an engine explosion."

In the crash at Sioux City, Iowa,

the engine mounted on the aircraft's tail ruptured in flight, causing extensive damage in the tail section and rupturing all three of the hydraulic lines that power the plane's rudder and other control elements. The crash killed 111 people.

In establishing the study group, the agency noted that the Iowa accident was the third in which major damage to a wide-body plane in flight had caused nearly total loss of control.

The other accidents involved a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747, which crashed in 1985, killing 516 people, after an internal wall ruptured, and an Eastern Airlines Lockheed L-1011, which landed safely at Kennedy Airport in 1981 after its tail engine broke apart.

While aviation experts said it would be extremely costly, and perhaps impossible, to insure that planes could survive such catastrophic damage in flight, the agency decided that it would be worth examining any possible steps that might be taken.

An official said the study group was similar to one set up by the industry and the government to explore the condition of aging aircraft after an accident in which an Aloha Airlines jet ripped open in flight over Hawaii.

That panel eventually produced recommendations, endorsed by the aviation agency, that fundamentally changed the way airlines approach the task of repairing cracks in older aircraft.

Ortega Signs Accord for Changes

United Press International

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saverio signed an agreement with opposition politicians on Friday, promising democratic change that he said cleared the way for national elections next February and for the dismantling of the U.S.-backed rebels.

The agreement came after an overnight negotiating session between Mr. Ortega and representatives of 21 political parties and was signed a day before Mr. Ortega was to attend a three-day meeting of Central American presidents, starting Saturday in Honduras.

Sandinista officials said the president would use the agreement, which includes a joint call for the demobilization of the contras, to persuade the presidents of Honduras, Costa Rica, Guatemala and El Salvador to approve a plan to dismantle the 10,000-member contra army based in southern Honduras.

"We have taken a very important step towards strengthening a pluralistic society," Mr. Ortega said Friday morning, after 23 hours of talks. He said he hoped the U.S. government would be respectful of this agreement between sovereign Nicaraguans and would cease its "policy of aggression."

Mr. Ortega gave in to several long-standing demands of the opposition in order to reach an agreement, promising to release political prisoners after the contras are dismantled and to revoke or change laws governing the press, the police and public order.

He also agreed to grant opposition parties a half-hour daily newscast on state television and conceded a list of 30 electoral reforms demanded by political parties to ensure that the Feb. 25, 1990, poll is free and fair.

El Alamo, a negotiator for the National Opposition Union, a coalition of 12 parties, said his group was "satisfied" with the agreement, but would continue pressing for further reforms.

In Washington, contra leaders met briefly Friday at the White House with President George Bush, who reiterated his support for them, an administration spokesman said.

The Central American presidents pledged at their last summit meeting, in February in El Salvador, to dismantle the anti-Sandinista rebels if Mr. Ortega's government held early elections and implemented other democratic reforms.

The presidents' meeting in Honduras on Saturday has the aim of

settling the details of a plan to demobilize about 10,000 guerrillas based just north of the Nicaraguan-Honduran border.

Nicaragua Suspends Draft
Mary Speck of The Washington Post reported earlier from Managua:

Mr. Ortega has announced that his government will suspend the military draft for six months, until the elections in February.

Mr. Ortega said that he hoped the suspension of conscription, to begin on Sept. 1, would "take arguments away" from those opposed to the dismantling of rebel camps in Honduras before the elections.

Jaime Bonilla, a opposition leader, called the proposed suspension "significant," but he accused the government of trying to make up future losses of recruits by accelerating conscription in recent weeks. The government denied this.

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Report Details Spread of Drugs in U.S. Heartland

By Julie Johnson

WASHINGTON — Drug-trafficking organizations, enticed by the huge profitability of cocaine and crack, have expanded beyond the nation's cities into rural states such as Iowa and Wyoming, the Justice Department has reported.

In the first major analysis of the business aspects of illicit drug use, the department drew a new portrait of organized crime in which California-based gangs, Colombian "cartels," Asian "triads and tongs" and Jamaican "posses" spread drugs and violence across the country.

Attorney General Dick Thornburgh said at a news conference: "These crime conglomerates operate with various degrees of structure and sophistication."

"They include highly publicized international operations such as the Colombian cartel, as well as other groups operating on a regional basis, such as the Dixie mafia based in Georgia and the Miami Boys gang in Florida."

With Mr. Thornburgh was William J. Bennett, the director of national drug control policy. He called the report, issued Thurs-

day, an "impressive document," but he did not comment directly on how he intended to use the findings or how they would change federal anti-drug efforts.

Mr. Thornburgh acknowledged that the findings underscored the views of law enforcement officials.

For more than a year, they have said, urban groups have been establishing distribution networks in the Midwest and rural South to sell not only cocaine but heroin, marijuana and synthetic drugs such as LSD and methamphetamines.

"We knew that the country was awash in narcotics and dangerous drugs," Mr. Thornburgh said, "but we did not expect to find significant cocaine operations, for example, in Wyoming or heroin trafficking in Iowa." He also cited the growing drug consumption in rural Georgia and South Carolina.

He said the study, which was sent to President George Bush for review, reflected the first comprehensive outline of the "size and breadth of these illegal and insidious drug operations" and was the latest in a series of administration efforts against drugs.

In what the attorney general characterized as a "Dun & Bradstreet-type" assessment,

the report compares the roles of the chief organizers, the middlemen and the distributors. It looks at how they run their operations, launder money and interact with informants.

For example, the report, based on information gathered since October and provided by the 93 U.S. attorneys, states that large, well-established drug-trafficking operations "may have a board of directors, a CEO, a bureaucracy that is disciplined and whose functions and benefits mirror those of executives and middle-level management in a modern corporation, complete with expense accounts, bonuses and even 'company cars.'"

The best examples of such organizations can be found in the Colombian gangs, but similar, less sophisticated arrangements exist in the California-based street gangs, and Asian and Jamaican crime gangs, according to the report.

Mr. Thornburgh said that the report named 43 organizations across the country and that their "common denominator" was "greed, their relentless pursuit of money, and violence."

Charles W. Larson, the U.S. attorney for the northern district of Iowa, said at the news

conference that cocaine was available in every town and affected "all aspects of society."

Asserting that "violence follows drug trafficking" to the heartlands, Mr. Larson said federal prosecutors in Iowa had handled three or four cases involving hired killers.

Wyoming investigators reported a case in which two men running separate indoor marijuana operations shared ideas and bought growing equipment together to cut costs. Their systems featured automatic watering and fertilization and automatically timed lighting.

In drawing attention to the drug problem in rural areas, the Justice Department report would seem to raise a new area for policy initiatives in the federal drug strategy being developed by Mr. Bennett.

His plan, not yet made public, calls for a huge increase in federal prison capacity and designates five predominantly urban areas for new anti-drug spending.

Mr. Bennett said the report demonstrated that "this problem is too big to get solved or cured overnight." Although he has previously taken note of the rural drug problem, he generally has argued that urban problems must be solved first.

Top U.S. Housing Aide Helped Friends Get Funds

By Philip Shenon

and Leslie Maitland

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Samuel R. Pierce Jr., former secretary of Housing and Urban Development, was instrumental in providing U.S. assistance to friends, aides and prominent Republicans who sought his help, correspondence from his eight-year tenure shows.

The documents, contained in nearly 50 boxes of Mr. Pierce's office files, provide the strongest evidence so far to contradict his assertion that he had only a limited role in the selection of projects that received billions in U.S. aid.

Appeals to Mr. Pierce and his senior aides also came from Democrats, including some who have been among his fiercest critics.

Mr. Pierce suggested to a congressional panel in May that he left the selection of projects for grants and subsidies to his aides. He insisted that he knew of no political favoritism during his tenure.

But hundreds of thousands of pages of documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act demonstrate that for friends and political allies, including Republican congressional candidates facing tough election fights, Mr. Pierce and his department were often eager to help.

The files show that these were among the people who sought and obtained Mr. Pierce's assistance on housing projects.

Robert Phelps, Editor-Author, Dies at 66 in N.Y.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Robert Phelps, 66, an editor, author, and translator, died of cancer of the colon Wednesday in Greenwich Village, New York. He also had Parkinson's disease.

In 1949, Mr. Phelps and John Balcomb founded Grove Press. He sold the publishing house to Barney Rosset in 1951. Mr. Phelps did much to introduce the work of the French author Colette to Americans. He was also known for his editing of works by Jean Cocteau, the author and filmmaker.

Mr. Phelps was the editor of the 1966 work "Earthly Paradise: Colette's Autobiography Drawn From Her Lifetime Writings." In 1970, he compiled "Professional Success: An Autobiography of Jean Cocteau, Drawn From His Lifetime Writings."

Dominic Behan, 61, playwright and balladeer, died Thursday after several months of illness.

His first novel, "The Public World of Parable Jones," has been published this year. Among his plays was "Postscript for the Damned," a reflection on what he regarded as the follies of the IRA, that was staged in Dublin in 1959.

DEATH NOTICE

ESTORICK Selma

(deceased)

Died 3 August 1989, peacefully, at home, after a long illness bravely borne, surrounded by her family and friends. Beloved wife of Eric, mother of Isobel and Michael, mother-in-law of Henry, grandmother of Alexander, sister of Elaine. The funeral service will be on Monday August 7th at 11:00 a.m. at West Chapel, Golden Green Crematorium, Hoop Lane, London, NW11.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

An Opening in the Crisis

The character of the hostage crisis may have been substantially transformed. In its first few days it was a dramatic confrontation centering on Islamic terrorist threats to innocent lives. Now, with the apparent easing of the most immediate counter-escalation that his murder would not doubt have ensured and is conceivably becoming an opportunity to pursue a general release of hostages in the area. The United States hadn't planned it that way, but the Bush administration has shown itself alert to the diplomatic possibilities arising in the wake of an Iranian-supported group's claim to have murdered Lieutenant Colonel William Higgins.

What this horrible event did was suddenly to reopen and reactivate a matter — release of hostages — that the United States in its frustration had pretty much left to the methodical pace of events. It dawned on U.S. officials that perhaps in the more open political context created in Iran by the death of the Ayatollah Khomeini some leaders might be prepared to consider a new approach; indeed, on Thursday a rare word of public approval for Tehran went out

from the State Department. Initially questioned in Washington, Israel's seizure of a Hezbollah terrorist leader in Lebanon started looking like one way to broaden the bargaining. The Soviet foreign minister happened to be in Tehran; perhaps he did not need American urging to talk to the Iranians, but he got it. The United States began emphasizing at each turn the necessity for return of "all hostages" — a phrase yet to be precisely defined. A dozen or more nations have been enlisted in the effort to carry out this purpose, including Syria, which wields heavy influence in Lebanon.

The pattern of hostage crises has become wearisome: horror and outrage, parallel preparations for force and diplomacy, absorption in tactics and determination not to be consumed by the crisis the next time. There is no single right way to react, but there is a continuing requirement to keep weighing the claims of those now in danger against the claims of those who could be in danger in the future. We are not confident that this particular episode will end well, but from what penetrates through the murk it seems to us that President Bush is trying to do what has to be done.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

A Policy on Drugs, at Last

Like a straitlaced parent who prefers to deny an adolescent child's drug problem, the Reagan administration responded fitfully when confronted with crack, the potent cocaine derivative that is devastating whole areas of American life.

Now William Bennett, the nation's new drug policy director, makes clear that the Bush administration is far more willing to face reality. A new policy report brings refreshing intelligence and common sense to a debate that has been long dominated by ignorance and confusion.

The simple problem with drugs is painfully obvious: too many Americans still use them. Mr. Bennett writes with welcome directness. "And so the highest priority of our drug policy must be a stubborn determination further to reduce the overall level of drug use nationwide."

Doing that requires new approaches to law enforcement. Mr. Bennett would place less emphasis on cost-effective border interdiction and headline-grabbing prosecutions of drug "kingpins." Instead he would focus on reclaiming neighborhoods devastated by drug-related crime — restoring the social contract breached by official neglect.

That means more resources for the police, and particularly for the community patrolling tactics that have begun to show impressive results in some cities. It also means an expansion of court and prison resources to process new drug cases.

His law-enforcement suggestions make room for doves as well as hawks. While he would spend \$620 million to expand federal prisons, he also would direct federal funds to localities for constructive alternatives to prison, especially for younger first offenders. These would include house arrest, fines and "boot camps" where drug convicts serve short sentences and receive rigorous training. He also would make periodic drug testing a

condition of release on probation or parole.

As for treatment, Mr. Bennett calls for an expansion of program capacity and contemplates adding a hefty \$304 million to the current federal treatment budget of \$621 million. Studies suggest that about half the estimated six million Americans with serious drug problems might benefit from treatment, yet programs now enroll fewer than a million. A variety of approaches are known to work for some addicts, and there is reason to believe success rates might improve dramatically with more careful matching of addicts to programs. Mr. Bennett would also make a special effort to enroll more female addicts who are pregnant.

The treatment chapter also contemplates a link to law enforcement. "Relying on the addict alone to initiate treatment is insufficient," Mr. Bennett writes. In some cases both the addict and the community would best be served by forcing him to accept treatment, perhaps as a substitute for prison.

The draft of the report obtained by The Times in advance of its official release isn't complete; chapters on combating overseas producers of drugs remain classified. And there are some points to criticize in the disclosed sections. Mr. Bennett would condition federal criminal justice funds on states' willingness to test criminals for drugs, a heavy-handed tactic that could backfire. And if more creative state and local policing is to be the highest criminal justice priority, why spend so heavily on federal prisons?

But over all, the report addresses a policy vacuum that was one of the Reagan administration's great failings. Thursday, Mr. Bennett joined with Attorney General Dick Thornburgh to announce that crack now appears to be spreading from big cities to small towns and rural areas. Coherence on drugs comes now too soon.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Abortion: A New Contest

Even those who lobbied hardest against abortion funding restrictions in the District of Columbia were surprised by their victory in the House on Wednesday evening. In spite of President Bush's threat to cancel that victory by veto, the victory is still worth marking. Every year since 1981, the House has passed a rider on the D.C. appropriations bill forbidding the city to spend any of its own money to pay for abortions for the poor. Until last year, the Senate had always buried the restriction, but when the current appropriations bill was passed last summer, both houses approved and it became law. What, then, explains the shift of votes that led to a 219-to-206 victory for abortion rights this year?

Those seeking to minimize its impact say that the vote was distorted because the amendment allowed no exceptions — not even to save the life of the mother — and because some members mistakenly believed it would act to curtail the sale of contraceptives in the District. In the past, however, the House has voted for a no-exceptions restriction, and the argument about which contraceptive devices are abortifacients is an old one. Some say, too, that the vote was an easy victory for abortion rights because the real issue was home rule and

local autonomy. True, but it is equally true that for years it has been an easy vote for the other side, one which allowed a legislator to please abortion opponents and bash the District while suffering no consequences at home. Surely, that option was still available this year, but far fewer members took it. More likely, the shift in votes reflects changing perceptions of the abortion issue following the Supreme Court's end-of-term Webster decision. There has been a marked increase in the visibility and anger of the abortion rights forces and in their determination to fight this issue in state legislatures. Before Webster, this kind of political organization had not been necessary. The pressure on legislators was coming from the other side. Now office holders are on notice that their votes will be watched and remembered. Now they won't be allowed the easy anti-abortion vote, and they are beginning to wonder whether the abortion rights forces aren't stronger than they had thought.

The president ought to be wondering, too. It should be made clear to him that a veto of the D.C. appropriations bill because it does not contain an anti-abortion rider would be wrong and unfair to the citizens of the city and perhaps a politically costly mistake also.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

The Law Versus Prudence

Sheikh Obeid has long been involved in terrorist activities, in taking hostages for political purposes. In a properly functioning country, he would have been arrested by his own government and either tried or extradited to a country whose citizens he had victimized. In Lebanon, however, there is no government, hence no law enforcement, hence no law. His abduction therefore violated no law, international, municipal or moral.

However, Israel's action was self-defeating, which, in political terms, is as close to foolish as to make no difference. The reason

is that the abduction violated an elementary principle of prudence in dealing with terrorists: namely, to deny them the public attention and diplomatic reward they so ardently desire. Israeli decision-makers should have anticipated that the exchange rate of any transaction, violent or otherwise, with Hezbollah would not be favorable. And the U.S. reaction to the murder of Colonel Higgins violates precisely the same principle: if terrorists can be caught and punished, they should be; if not, they should be ignored.

— Mark A. Heller, a senior research associate at the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, Tel Aviv University, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

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Bargaining Only Validates Hostage-Taking

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is, in the long term, nothing really to do about the hostages in Lebanon except abandon them. If their rescue is impossible, and until now it has always been judged impossible, they are better as casual casualties of political warfare in the Middle East.

Blackmail may be paid. Diplomatic interventions may prolong the negotiation of blackmail's price, which is what we seem to have happened in the case of Joseph Ciccipio, of the American University of Beirut. To be realistic, though, it is necessary that we practice what military surgeons call triage. We must concentrate on what really is possible and abandon cases that are hopeless.

When Israel, or anyone else, kidnaps still others to try to exchange them for hostages already held, or when one pays ransom, as France and West Germany have done, or tries to trade arms for hostages and bargains to pay ransom, as the United States has done, one conforms to the plan of the hostage-taker. One is doing what one is supposed to do. The policy of hostage-taking is thus validated, which guarantees that still more hostages will be taken.

Lieutenant Colonel William Higgins of the U.S. Marine Corps, and his fellow hostages, are innocent caught out in the cross-fire of the Middle Eastern politico-military conflict. But the Middle East during the last 40 years has seen tens of thousands of innocents murdered.

The shelling that has been going on every night in Beirut has been a murder of innocents. You cannot conduct a war, as Syria, its Lebanese Muslim allies and the Christian forces under Major General Michel Aoun have been doing since March, in the midst of a civilian population, without the murder of innocents, deliberately accepted. When Israel's air force attacks what the Israeli authorities identify as terrorist bases in Lebanon as regularly happens, it must be taken for granted that innocents — people who have nothing to do with terrorism — will become, in the detached military expression, "collateral" victims. Too bad for them. The Palestinians who bomb synagogues and attack Jewish and Israeli institutions abroad, and have bombed and hijacked the aircraft of several nations, say too bad for the innocent.

When the U.S. battleship New Jersey fired on Syrian positions in Lebanon in 1983 there were many civilian casualties, a matter of target misidentification. Too bad. When the U.S. cruiser Vincennes mistakenly shot down an Iranian civilian airliner on a flight over the Gulf in 1988, 290 innocents died. A regrettable error. Innocents were killed in the Paris bombings in 1986 — by intent. If the United States conducts military retaliation for the events of the last few days, attacking this or that "terrorist target" in Lebanon, there undoubtedly — inevitably — will be still more innocents murdered. What, then, is special about the hostages?

... but the United States Must Punish the Terrorists

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — V.S. Naipaul watched Tehran volunteers, full of revolutionary fervor, loading food on bread trucks in winter policy. "It was frenziedly stuffed — as though it was a matter of life and death — into plastic sacks and dumped into a truck with blankets and clothes. Wouldn't this bread have turned to stone by the time it got to Khuzestan? But the bread didn't matter. The gesture and the excitement mattered."

We are back making gestures at murderous gestures, saying things we do not mean to people who do not care what we say. Worse, some American voices are sincerely depicting, with fine impartiality, terrorism and Israel's measures against it. Robert Dole, senator from Kansas (which is not lapped by angry waves of Islamic fanaticism), accuses Israel of acting irresponsibly.

One person, Samuel Lewis, former U.S. ambassador to Israel, gets it right: "Israel is at war. We are not." Right on both counts.

Israel has a solemn compact with its soldiers: It will do whatever it can to get them out of captivity. The United States has sold arms to the terrorist state that runs the group that killed Colonel Higgins. The State Department has written scripts for a terrorist group, the P.L.O., for a parade of conversion to civility. This, so

Washington can do openly what hitherto it did in violation of stated policy: deal with the P.L.O. So today, U.S. diplomats sit across the table from a P.L.O. "diplomat" who organized the murder of two U.S. diplomats.

Given the U.S. record of hypocrisy, incoherence and impotence, it is demoralizing to watch Washington shift into its well-rehearsed, highly routinized melodrama mode. There are so many cameras, microphones and pens hovering over poised notepads that episodes like this mislead a torrent of talk. In Washington, the intensity of talk about a problem is usually inversely proportional to the number of ideas for doing something about the problem.

Archimedes said, "Give me where to stand, and I will move the Earth." Iran, standing (through its marionettes) on Lebanon's artillery-churned earth, and using the leverage of hostages, a renewable resource, moves the U.S. government. It moves it into the awkward position of demonstrating a dangerous asymmetry between words and capabilities.

At times like this, a president must perform a certain function. He must press the nation's anger. But he also must conspicuously proceed with the normal agenda of governance, lest terrorists be magnified, and for that reason multiply.

Terrorism, the gesture of the weak, is a tragedy for individuals but not a crisis for nations. It conquers no territory, topples no regimes. Terrorism's goal is maximum commotion with minimal risk of retaliation. So until the president finds a way to retaliate, he is right to minimize the commotion: Call the Pope but proceed with the barbecue, which he did.

But the Bush administration bears a burden of proving two things: that the United States does not know Iran's involvement in the killing of Colonel Higgins, and that it lacks the ingenuity and military assets to make Iran pay. If it doesn't know and lacks those assets, people should be fired by the battalions for failures of intelligence and procurement. If it does know and has the assets and still does not retaliate, it is violating the principle of "statistical morality."

In an essay in Science magazine pertaining to public policy about punishment of drunk driving, Daniel Kahneman defines statistical morality as the concept that a policy that may cause some individuals immediate harm will result in greater benefits for more individuals in the future. For example, when whooping-cough vac-

cine is given to one million children, about 100 will have serious reactions, some fatal. In Britain, public anxiety about this caused withdrawal of the vaccination requirement — until whooping-cough deaths soared. The requirement was reinstated.

Or: When criminal sanctions designed to deter are not imposed by the courts, deterrence is weakened and it is a statistical certainty that some people are thereby condemned to become crime statistics — victims.

Every time terrorists go unpunished, innocent people are by that fact condemned to death. Conversely, the U.S. raid on Libya cost lives but probably saved more.

Crude utilitarianism — the greatest benefit for the greatest number — is often not a morally acceptable policy, even if one can predict the allocation of the future benefits of an action. But in the lives of nations, policies often must rest on just such crude calculations.

Making such calculations is a cruel burden on a president. But no one is compelled to become president. And too many of the West's leaders ignore the warning of Trollope's crusty old Duke of Omnium: "There is such a thing as a conscience with so fine an edge that it will allow a man to do nothing."

Washington Post Writers Group.



A time when a talent for indecision may be a virtue.

The Amal-Hezbollah Feud Complicates Negotiations

By Roger Owen

OXFORD, England — When the Israeli kidnapped Sheikh Obeid they set off a chain reaction in Lebanon that now includes a rapidly growing crisis against Washington and Moscow, Damascus and Tehran.

If Lebanon often seems like a hornet's nest, it is also a spider's web of interests and passions that exaggerates small incidents by linking them with large numbers of other powerful political actors and influences.

One of the fuses that connects southern Lebanon to Beirut and beyond is the rivalry between the two main Shiite groups, Amal and Hezbollah. Amal, the older of the two, has driven the Hezbollah fighters out of most of the villages along the border with Israel and, on the whole, tries to keep things quiet there. For its part, Hezbollah, which in turn controls most of the Muslim suburbs of Beirut, has every interest in demonstrating that it is much more active than its rival in fighting what it sees as the enemies of Islam and promoting the defense of the south against prolonged Israeli occupation.

Each group also receives varying degrees of support from Syria and Iran. On the whole, the Syrians try to use their strong leverage with Amal to limit and control Hezbollah's influence. But they have never pushed this too far, knowing that it would be resisted by powerful men among their Iranian allies. However, following the recent visit of the leaders of the various Lebanese Shiite groups to Tehran, the Syrians were more recent to hope that President Hashem Rafsanjani of Iran will manage to swing the bulk of his regime over to supporting Amal more strongly as well. It follows that anyone eager to make life difficult for either Mr. Rafsanjani or the Syrians has an obvious interest in encouraging further Hezbollah extremism.

Caught in the middle of all this are the Christian militias. Both Mr. Rafsanjani and President Hafez As-

ad of Syria would like the prestige of being able to secure their release — at a price — and in its efforts to end the fighting. In these circumstances, the United States and other governments eager to secure the release of their hostages have no alternative but to do so by way of Damascus or Tehran. It is up to America whether to do this by threat of force or by persuasion.

There is little doubt that there will be more crises in Lebanon, perhaps triggered accidentally by Israeli activity in the south, perhaps by violent men who will not be able to resist the chance of making things more difficult for President Rafsanjani or President Assad, not to speak of President Bush. Washington's best hope is to be better prepared next time.

The writer is the director of the Middle East Center of St. Antony's College at Oxford University. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

Retaliation Is the Only Proven Response

By Barry Rubin

JERUSALEM — The current U.S. approach of changing policy with each headline not only fails to deter terrorism but actively encourages it. The pattern is by now familiar: Terrorists act, Washington reacts then swears to do it differently next time.

After the Iran hostage crisis, it vowed never again to be humiliated. Last year, after the Iran arms deal was revealed, Americans learned the folly of trying to obtain the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon as soon as possible and at any price. After that, we were determined to get tough on terrorism.

But this wouldn't be the first time the United States has taken a tough stand. Libya was bombed in retaliation for its backing for a terrorist attack in Berlin that killed an American soldier. Although the Libyans engineered the murder of two hostages in Lebanon as retaliation, their leader, Moammar Gadhafi, was intimidated and abstained from terrorism for more than two years.

Most recently, the U.S. approach has been to ignore terrorism, to say

that the hostages' plight is a tragic one but there is not much that can be done. At times, this is a sensible tactic. Yet, it also presents problems.

For example, investigators now believe they have clear evidence that the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command was responsible for bombing the U.S. airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland, last December. There is also mounting evidence that Iran was directly involved. But this story will not soon be publicly told, at least not by U.S. officials. If it were, then Washington would have to do something about it.

The Bush administration is not likely to stage a retaliatory attack on Syria or Iran. It would be too politically costly abroad and too controversial at home. Besides, an attack might fail or have high casualties.

Ignoring terrorism thus not only fails to deter attacks but cripples the ability of the United States to penalize

either the murderers or their sponsors. That leaves retaliation, the only method that has proven effective in the past. Indeed, if Hezbollah or its backers thought the United States would retaliate, they never would have dared to kill Colonel Higgins — if he was in fact murdered in late July.

President Bush has several options. He can support those who are fighting terrorism; press for effective economic sanctions, to which Iran and Syria are now quite vulnerable; arrest terrorists, extradite them and try them for their crimes; and take judicious military action, though stopping short of an outright attack on Syria or Iran.

Such a counter-terrorist policy would not only deter future hostage-taking and violence but would also help ease the anger that all Americans feel about terrorist attacks.

The writer, a fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, contributed this column to The New York Times.

In the Crisis To Follow, What Then?

By A.M. Rosenthal

WASHINGTON — The Israeli did not kidnap Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid. They captured him. The difference is not a matter of semantics but of the most profound political and moral importance. It is the difference between terrorism and anti-terrorism.

For a long time to come, it will be remembered around the world that when the Bush administration faced its first crisis, its immediate reaction was to act as if it could not recognize that difference.

For years, Sheikh Obeid directed the very band of killers that specialized in kidnapping, torturing and murdering innocent foreign bystanders, mostly American, to help it achieve its political goals.

That is the definition of terrorism. Finally the Israelis were able to strike back at the sheikh and his Hezbollah terrorists by sending in a commando force to capture him. They wanted to free his victims, Israeli and foreign, and to put a plain price on future kidnapping, the bill to be presented to the terrorist chiefs.

That is anti-terrorism.

Do we really have to debate, define and discuss terrorism and anti-terrorism? It is staggering that we even have to talk about it after all these years.

Now, the terrorists have postponed the murder of one more American. There are reports the United States sent a warning that the terrorist bases would be attacked.

But terrorism is too valuable a weapon for the death squads and their paymasters to give up until they know the United States has a consistent policy of fighting it wherever and whenever it appears — even without the catalyst of an Israeli commando raid. This country has no such policy now.

So one day the terrorists will strike again, another kidnapping, another plane blown up in flight.

President Bush himself raised the question of the basic American attitude toward terrorism. He implied at the beginning of the crisis that all "kidnappings" were the same. He went on to call for the immediate release of "all, all" of the "hostages."

Then Senator Robert Dole contemptuously denounced Israel for "freelancing." It was an exhibition of tight-lipped fury that disgusted many of his friends around the country who happen to hope well for Israel.

Suddenly Israel becomes target and villain, Israel — not the sheikh, not his Iranian paymasters or the Syrians. The arms he gets through Syria. His hands live and train in Syrian-controlled parts of Lebanon.

Israel did what the United States did when it could — reached out to grab a terrorist careless enough to get within grabbing reach.

This is a statement by a U.S. official in 1985: "We need to extend the reach of U.S. laws to those who would kidnap or murder U.S. citizens overseas ... This last year we have acted as never before — in seeking extradition of the Achille Lauro hijackers from Italy and of the TWA hijackers from Lebanon and putting a price on the head of the P.L.O. leader of the Achille Lauro hijacking. And, of course, in October U.S. Navy planes forced out of the air a jet [Egyptian] carrying the murderers of Leon Klinghoffer."

That statement was made by George Bush, then vice president of the United States and in charge of its anti-terrorism activities.

What happened to George Bush? The presidency happened — the presidency and all its responsibilities, stresses and hard choices. We can sympathize with a president. But we can still expect him to remember today what he said yesterday.

Next month, next year — another crisis, until the president adopts a consistent anti-terrorism policy, lets the world know what it is and stands by it.

Now there is no one in Washington or anywhere else who can predict what President Bush had to say about going to war after terrorists?

Mr. Bush need not announce tactical moves in advance. But terrorism will not end until his enemies know he can be counted on to fight against them — and his allies know he can be counted on to fight alongside them.

It is not knowing that brings about the taking of hostages, their murder, and one crisis following another.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Pantheon Honors

PARIS — The Herald says in an editorial: "The ceremony which took place at the Pantheon yesterday (Aug. 4) was very impressive. What now remains materially of Carnot, 'the Organizer of Victory,' of Marceau, the young general who 'foremost fighting fell,' of La Tour d'Auvergne, the 'first Grenadier of France,' and of Baudin, the representative of the people who laid down his life for the cause he defended, lies at present in the vaults of the Pantheon. The honor paid to these illustrious dead is but an act of justice."

1914: U.K. Declares War

LONDON — Owing to the summary rejection by Germany of Britain's request for assurances that the neutrality of Belgium will be respected, the British Government has declared that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany as from 11 p.m. on Aug. 4. The war spirit was blazing through every street in London. One of the favor-

ite shouts was "Shall we be sued by the German sausage? Nooooo!" The Government has taken over the two battle ships which had been ordered in this country by the Turkish Government. It is announced that Lord Kitchener will be appointed Secretary of State for War. Meanwhile, all German assaults on the Belgian city of Liege have so far been repulsed, and hope increases that the progress of the invaders will be arrested until French forces come up. Several thousand Germans were killed and wounded or taken prisoners before their hasty retreat to Dutch soil.

1939: Japan Is Warned

LONDON — Twenty-five years to the day after Great Britain declared war on Germany, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain turned on Japan, once Britain's ally and co-defender against imperial Germany, and warned it today (Aug. 4) that "in certain circumstances the British 'might find it necessary' to dispatch to the Far East a fleet superior to that maintained by Nippon."



Chinese outside a Brussels refugee center Friday, seeking residence permits after a rumor spread that it was easier to win refugee status in Belgium than elsewhere in Europe. About 1,800 Chinese had arrived in Brussels over three days. Belgium denied the rumor.

Beijing Eases Up on Fangs, U.S. 'Guests'

By Jay Mathews

Washington Post Staff Writer

BEIJING — During Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian's first days in the U.S. Embassy, concern for the safety of China's most famous dissident couple was so great that an American staffer slept near them.

There was reason to worry. Chinese soldiers had shot out several windows in the foreigners' apartment complex nearby. For the Chinese government, Mr. Fang headed the enemies list. This fact raised the prospect that authorities might try to force their way into the embassy and arrest him.

Now, two months after Mr. Fang and Miss Li became the first Chinese citizens ever granted refuge in the embassy, sources say that the threat of a confrontation is gone, and that the presence of the two physicians has become less irritating to U.S.-Chinese relations.

The Chinese press has found the couple's defection a useful fact in portraying the democracy movement as a foreign conspiracy.

That does not mean, the sources add, that the couple will be allowed to go abroad anytime soon. There is no way of knowing how long the two could remain in the U.S. compound. Cardinal Joseph Mindszenty lived inside the U.S. Embassy in Budapest 15 years. Pentecostals who sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow stayed almost five years.

[Chinese state television announced Friday that Mr. Fang had been stripped of two academic posts, Reuters reported from Beijing. The broadcast accused him of clinging to bourgeois liberalism — party jargon for Western ideas — and inciting counterrevolutionary activities.]

Mr. Fang has played an important role in the tumultuous development of democratic sentiment in China in the last several years.

His outspoken advocacy of Westernization as vice president of the University of Science and Technology in Anhui Province caused his expulsion from the Communist Party in early 1987. He continued to speak out when he traveled abroad.

When Chinese security officials barred him from attending President George Bush's banquet in Beijing in February, he became the best-known Chinese dissident.

U.S. Embassy officials have declined to say very much about the couple they usually refer to only as "our guests." They will not even confirm that Mr. Fang and Miss Li are in the main building, known as "Sanban," one of three on the compound.

Sources said some officials in Washington were initially so concerned about controlling access to the couple that they suggested that only the ambassador, James R. Lilley, have contact with them.

It soon became clear that Mr. Lilley did not have time to fetch towels and other necessities, and other embassy staffers were assigned to help the guests.

Some observers suggest that the couple may have to wait several years before the two countries can negotiate their departure.

Mr. Fang is following his usual schedule, he is reading his mail, analyzing whatever he can find about the democracy movement and doing some research on super-novae, objects whose great distance in space and time may make his own wait seem shorter.

■ Gesture to Intellectuals

The People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, held out an olive branch to intellectuals Friday, Reuters reported from Beijing.

The paper said intellectuals would play an important role in China's modernization. Western diplomats said that arrests and intimidation of scholars since the massacre of pro-democracy protesters in June had sorely undermined support for the party among intellectuals.

"At the moment some comrades doubt or are beginning to waiver in their belief in the party's policies towards intellectuals," People's Daily said in a front-page commentary. "We must answer affirmatively: 'The party's policy toward intellectuals has not changed and will not change.'"

It also said: "Some comrades think that since intellectuals have taken part in the turmoil to varying degrees they are no longer reliable. The intellectuals who are our enemies are a very small minority, and they do not represent the mainstream."

ISRAEL: Dubious on Negotiations

(Continued from Page 1)
named Shiite Muslim prisoners of Israel and other "Palestinian fighters of the intifada," as well as Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid, abducted a week ago by Israeli commandos from his home in South Lebanon. The other specific names are to be provided to the International Red Cross.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir called a meeting of the four principal leaders of the country Thursday morning. The session involved Mr. Shamir, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Moshe Arens and Finance Minister Shimon Peres.

They later said they viewed the Hezbollah "initiative" with cautious optimism. Mr. Shamir said: "It is possible we are nearing negotiations for the release of our POWs."

At first, Mr. Rabin said, "if the news from Beirut is really true about an exchange of prisoners and hostages, we will receive it positively." Later, however, after studying the Revolutionary Justice statement, his words were cooler.

"If there will be an offer," he said, "we shall consider it."

Thursday afternoon, Mr. Rabin

Bush Readied Air Strike Against Captors

By Robert Weinraub

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush was prepared to order an air strike against the suspected strongholds of kidnappers in Lebanon if they had carried out a threat to kill Joseph J. Cicippio, according to administration officials.

The military plan that Mr. Bush had selected called for the 6th Fleet to attack targets with carrier aircraft that have been moved within striking distance this week, the officials said.

They said that one of the areas that would have been hit was Baalbek, in eastern Lebanon, where 2,000 Iranian Revolutionary Guards have been based for years, along with Lebanese Shiite Muslim militants.

The attack scenario, which was refined and discussed at the White House and the Pentagon in the three days leading up to Thursday, was held in abeyance after the Shiite kidnappers suspended a decision to kill Mr. Cicippio.

Although Mr. Bush had reportedly reserved the right not to go ahead with the plan, top officials said they had understood that he would almost certainly have ordered the attack if the American hostages had been killed.

The plan is still alive, officials said, and it could be put into effect if Mr. Cicippio or any of the other American hostages were killed.

Shortly before news of the reprieve for Mr. Cicippio became known in Washington, the Senate passed a resolution pledging support for "an appropriate retaliatory action" if he or any other American hostage were executed.

The resolution, sponsored by the minority leader, Robert J. Dole of

Kansas, with the support of the majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, was approved without dissent.

Officials said that the United States had warned Iran through diplomatic channels that it would take strong military retaliation if Mr. Cicippio were killed.

The current crisis stems from the assertions by a pro-Iranian group on Monday that it had killed William R. Higgins, a U.S. Marine lieutenant colonel, in retaliation for Israel's kidnapping last week of a Shiite cleric from southern Lebanon, Sheikh Abdel Karim Obeid.

Mr. Bush's willingness to strike targets in Lebanon apparently reflected a decision to accept the risk of inflicting civilian casualties and other potential consequences, including losses among American forces involved, the creation of new hostages if pilots were forced down and possible retaliation against the Americans already held.

Within 24 hours of a presidential command, Vice Admiral J.D. Williams, the fleet commander, would have ordered the air strike to begin, using A-6 bombers and FA-18 fighter-bombers from the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, which had broken off a liberty call in Alexandria, Egypt, and was steaming in the eastern Mediterranean.

To start the attack, the Coral Sea was to send EA-6B planes aloft to jam radar installations on the Lebanese coast and in the country's

interior. The radar jammers would have been followed by warplanes, probably FA-18s armed with radar-guided missiles, to attack anti-aircraft sites.

Pentagon officials said Syrian anti-aircraft batteries in the Bekaa region in Lebanon were on alert against the possibility of an air strike.

Officials said the attack on anti-aircraft guns would have been followed by A-6 bombers sent to strike the actual targets, installations of extremist groups and, possibly, concentrations of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards, which American officials said had recently been reinforced.

Two squadrons of F-14 Tomcat fighters were to provide cover for the attacking force while E-2C early warning planes flew above and behind the attackers, the officials said.

Military planners were confident that they had pinpointed good targets in Lebanon, although officials have complained of a shortage of reliable intelligence on the location of the Lebanese groups suspected of holding hostages.

Administration officials said that American intelligence agencies had not been able to locate the American hostages held in the Middle East.

While the Coral Sea would have provided the firepower for an immediate retaliatory raid, the Pentagon has positioned other forces for

a possible rescue mission into Lebanon.

In addition to the Coral Sea battle group, which includes three ships armed with guided missiles, the Air Force has 14 B-52 bombers stationed on Guam that could hit any target in the Middle East or Gulf region.

The battleship Iowa, with 16-inch (40-centimeter) guns and cruise missiles, is two days from striking range of Lebanon.

A marine force is also in the Mediterranean aboard the helicopter carrier Nassau and the tank landing ship Barnstable. The force includes marine amphibious units, typically composed of an infantry battalion and a helicopter squadron that can launch a mission within six hours of receiving orders.

The Delta Force, based at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and specially trained to rescue hostages, could be flown into the region quickly. But such a mission would require coordination with the marines or army Rangers to get the strike force back out with any hostages they managed to rescue.

Although Navy ships deployed in the Gulf are capable of shelling Iranian coastal installations, including the Kharg Island refineries, a raid on Iran would more probably be carried out by the aircraft carrier America and its battle group, which are steaming from Singapore to the North Arabian Sea and are several days away.

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NO: An Appeal for Japanese to Stand Up to America

(Continued from Page 1)

plained that Japan is far too beholden to the United States for military protection, though they differ on what can be done.

And even in the center, where the relationship with the United States is still highly valued, there are occasional signs of unease.

Constant disputes over trade and, most recently, congressional charges that Japan was trying to "steal" American technology in building its new fighter jet, the FSX, left a bitter taste here.

Not surprisingly, arguments that Japan no longer needs the United States now strike a more responsive chord.

What makes "The Japan That Can Say No" unusual is that its authors could scarcely hold more establishment credentials. Mr. Ishihara, a former novelist known for his blunt views, has served in the Diet for 21 years and held two cabinet posts.

The other author, more conciliatory in tone, is perhaps Japan's best-known entrepreneur: Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp.

And while they differ on specifics, both men take the position reflected in the title: that Japan should stand up to American demands head-on rather than such in its breath and mutter "very difficult."

To some critics here, books like "The Japan That Can Say No" amount to America-bashing, the mirror image of the treatment Japanese complain they receive from Congress, Detroit and Silicon Valley.

They point in particular to Mr. Ishihara's arguments that resentment of Japan abroad is based chiefly on American racial prejudice.

In a chapter devoted to the issue, Mr. Ishihara argues that the United States "bombed Germany indiscriminately, but it did not drop the A-bomb." He adds: "When I ask them, 'You dropped it here because this is Japan, didn't you?' they say no. But they did drop it on Japan, and I think we have to keep this in mind."

If such views seem rarely voiced in the polite Japanese-American dialogue, perhaps it is because books like this one have been published only in Japanese. Unlike "Made in Japan," Mr. Morita's best-selling autobiography about the founding of Sony, "The Japan That Can Say No" is primarily addressed to a Japanese audience, "an aide to Mr. Morita said.

Critics say that is no surprise. "People in Japan are very careful about what they cast into English," said John Stern, who heads the Japan office of the American Electronics industry and calls the book "a manifesto for the new Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere," a reference to Japan's justification

AKIHITO:

Opening the Door

(Continued from Page 1)

ness constitution, which is likely to disappoint some nationalists who would like to scrap the anti-war and anti-military provisions of the 1947 document. But he stressed that he would not comment on the debates that have taken place concerning the constitution.

Asked whether the Imperial Household should make use of foreign products such as cars — a subject of obvious political sensitivity, given Japan's trade surplus — Emperor Akihito replied, "Whether things are Japanese-made or foreign-made, I think that it is desirable to use what is appropriate in each case."

On the issue of war responsibility, Emperor Akihito said that his father "endeavored to act in accordance with the 'pre-1947' constitution," which required him to follow the government's wishes. "I presume, with deep sympathy, that he experienced a great deal of troubles in this respect," Emperor Akihito said, because Hirohito "set a great store by peace."

Asked if this meant that he was denying that his father bore any war responsibility, Emperor Akihito declined to answer. He thereby left open at least the possibility of accepting some imperial blame — without explicitly doing so.

BUSH: Repsonse to Iranian's Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

show of military force, both designed to put new pressure on Iran and Syria. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

A White House official said that Mr. Bush had personally contacted 11 foreign leaders to bring U.S. pressure to bear for the release of American hostages or at least to prevent further deaths.

The president spoke by telephone with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Hassan II of Morocco, King Hussein of Jordan, Qaboos bin Said of Oman, President Chadli Benjedjed of Algeria and Pope John Paul II, sources said.

Mr. Baker spoke by telephone twice with Foreign Minister Moshe Arens of Israel and, through aides, worked on the issue with the Soviet foreign minister, Edvard A. Shevardnadze, who visited Tehran on Tuesday and took up the hostage issue with Mr. Rafsanjani.

The Japanese, French and Italian governments were also active in expressing concern to Iran and Syria about the plight of the Western hostages, diplomatic sources said. In addition to the extensive campaign of indirect messages, the Bush administration sent several messages to Tehran through the

Swiss government, the official channel for such communications, and to Syria through the U.S. Embassy there.

Iran and Syria are believed to have influence with the extremist groups in Lebanon that are holding Americans and other Western hostages. The messages "were strong, but they were not threats," a senior official said.

The flexing of U.S. military might — the movement of American warships toward the Mediterranean Sea near Lebanon and Syria and the dispatching of a heavily armed aircraft carrier toward Iran in the Arabian Sea — was also credited by some foreign diplomats with getting the attention of the hostage holders and the governments with influence on them.

The Reverend Robert Schuller, a California television minister whose "Hour of Power" is among the most popular religious programs on the air, said in a news briefing at the White House that Mr. Bush had prayed with him in the Oval Office several hours before word of the reprieve for Mr. Cicippio was announced.

"The atmosphere was one not unlike some battle he faced when he was a young pilot," said Mr. Schuller, referring to the president's World War II experience as a naval aviator.

IRAN: Rafsanjani's Hostage Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

diplomat added that it was still too early to tell whether he intends to resolve the long-standing grievances over hostage taking and terrorism between Iran and the West.

In cautious and measured remarks, Mr. Rafsanjani said that he did not know whether the Shiite extremists who claimed to have hanged Lieutenant Colonel William R. Higgins on Monday were "good or bad persons."

But he neither denied the reported execution of Colonel Higgins nor condemned the threatened killing of another American hostage, Joseph J. Cicippio, whose execution order was suspended Thursday by the group calling itself the Revolutionary Justice Organization. The group is also holding Edward Tracy Austin, an American book salesman.

However, Mr. Rafsanjani did condemn the implied threat of U.S. military retaliation against Hezbollah targets in Lebanon.

"The solution," he said, "is not

to adopt arrogant attitudes such as summoning naval warships."

■ Kidnappers Stand Firm

Iran's A Hijaz of The New York Times reported from Beirut:

Lebanese Shiite militants aligned with Iran showed no further sign Friday that they were prepared to free American and other hostages they are holding.

The International Committee of the Red Cross said it had not been approached by any party regarding a prisoner exchange.

Michel Daifour, the chief Red Cross delegate in Lebanon, said the humanitarian institution was willing to transmit the demands for prisoner release to Israel.

"We've taken notice that our services may be needed, and if a party approaches us to transmit messages, we'll do that," he said, adding, "But so far nothing has happened."

Hezbollah earlier dismissed as "blackmail" Israel's offer of swapping Sheikh Obeid and other Shiite prisoners it holds for three Israeli soldiers held by Shiite militias and for Western hostages in Lebanon.

But Arab diplomats in Beirut said that behind-the-scenes contacts were already under way to try to arrange a prisoner exchange. They said that Syria, Algeria and Iran were involved in these consultations.

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ARTS / LEISURE

U.S. Art Dealer Is Ordered to Return 4 Byzantine Mosaics to Cyprus

By William H. Honan
New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — A U.S. judge ruled Thursday that an art dealer who acquired four 6th-century Byzantine mosaics did not purchase them in good faith and must return the rare fragments to the Autocephalous Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus.

The Federal Republic of Cyprus and the Church of Cyprus sued to recover the mosaics last spring when they learned that the dealer, Peg L. Goldberg of suburban Indianapolis, was trying to sell them to the Getty Museum in Malibu, California, for \$20 million.

"Because the mosaics were stolen from the rightful owner, the Church of Cyprus," Judge James E. Noland declared in an 86-page decision, "Goldberg never obtained title to or right to possession of the mosaics."

The significance of the decision is quite profound, said Gary K.

Vikan, curator of medieval art at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, who testified for the Cypriots at the trial. "We are going to use this decision as the basis for formulating a policy on the purchase of antiquities."

The Walters Gallery is one of the world's leading collectors of Byzantine art. "We will ask such questions as 'Is the price appropriate?'" he said. "Was the work attached to a building? Was it removed in time of war? The more suspicious the circumstances, the more circumspect the buyer must be."

Joe C. Emerson, a lawyer for Goldberg, said he was uncertain about whether he would appeal. Asked whether the court ruling would bankrupt Goldberg, he said, "The debt approximates her net worth. You can draw your own conclusion."

Thomas R. Kline, a lawyer for the plaintiffs, said he would "seek damages for loss of use, improper

packing and transportation and improper restoration of the mosaics." He said the condition of the mosaics would have to be "evaluated by an expert" before the amount of damages could be determined.

Commenting on the decision, Kline said: "Dealers who make a practice of asking as few questions as possible should take heed."

Noland ruled in his ruling that further proceedings might be needed to determine damages, any remaining claims and the transfer of the mosaics.

The trial attracted widespread attention because of the rarity and importance of the four Byzantine mosaic fragments, which depict an adolescent Jesus, the Apostles James and Matthew and an archangel.

The mosaics are among the very few such works to survive an edict in the 8th century by the emperor of Byzantium to destroy all images of sacred figures. The mosaics, each about 2 feet square, are believed to be pieces of a much larger decoration that once covered the ceiling of the apse of the 5th-century Church of the Panagia Katakombi in the village of Lythrakomiti in northern Cyprus.

Both Greek and Turkish Cypriots maintained that the mosaics were stolen from the church after the invasion of the island by Turkish forces in 1974.

The mosaics are in a vault in Indianapolis.

Art experts, collectors and museum curators agreed that the case may set new directions governing the manner in which owners and buyers of art protect themselves against the consequences of theft.

Marion True, curator of antiquities at the Getty Museum, testified at the trial in behalf of Cyprus. She



Peg Goldberg, left, acquired four mosaics believed stolen from the Church of the Panagia Katakombi, above. At right, mosaic of Jesus.



Mosaic of Jesus, the Autocephalous Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus, the Republic of Cyprus or the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.



the multimillion-dollar value of the mosaics and the \$1.08 million she paid for them; and that the "story" about how the mosaics had come on the market and why the deal had to be concluded within a matter of days "that would have led any reasonable person to question."

Goldberg's lawyers maintained that the plaintiffs' innuendoes against Fitzgerald and van Rijn were unsupported, and that even Goldberg had doubts about the two dealers. "Goldberg was buying the mosaics; she was not buying van Rijn and Fitzgerald."

Furthermore, they said that there was "nothing suspicious" about the purchase price paid by Goldberg, and that she exercised caution by reviewing a paper she had been told was "the expert document" from Turkish Cyprus. Her lawyers also maintained that she checked on the possibility of theft by getting in touch with the International Foundation for Art Research, the UNESCO office in Geneva, and customs agents in West Germany, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States.

The Cypriots questioned whether these calls were made, since Goldberg had little or no documentation of them, and they characterized her effort as "hopelessly inadequate."

Goldberg contended that she did not make contact with the Autocephalous Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus, the Republic of Cyprus or the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

"Nothing but a lack of reasonableness or worse," said the Cypriots in a post-trial brief, "explains why Peg Goldberg would agree to pay \$1.08 million for these mosaics without consulting a single disinterested expert on Byzantine art."

shared Vikan's view that the decision would be used to establish or sharpen acquisitions policy at museums throughout the United States.

Constance Lowenthal, executive director of the International Foundation for Art Research in New York, which maintains records on stolen art, said: "This decision really tells both museums and private individuals that the danger of buying stolen art is very serious, and their investigations should be very thorough."

In the trial, which began May 30, lawyers for Cyprus and the church said the fragments were hidden for nearly a decade and then unlawfully sold to Goldberg at the airport outside Geneva last summer.

Goldberg and her firm, Goldberg & Feldman Fine Arts Inc., argued

that under the laws of Switzerland she made a good-faith purchase and was within her rights to import the mosaics and seek to resell them.

Noland ruled that Indiana law, rather than the more lenient Swiss law, applied. Yet even if Swiss law applied, he said, the defendant did not obtain clear title to the works "because suspicious circumstances surrounded the sale of the mosaics which should have caused a honest and reasonably prudent purchaser in Goldberg's position to doubt whether the seller had the capacity to convey property rights and because she failed to conduct a reasonable inquiry to resolve that doubt."

In 1986, Goldberg said, she learned of the availability of the pieces from another Indianapolis dealer, Robert Fitzgerald. Two

years later both dealers were in Amsterdam on a buying trip when Fitzgerald introduced Goldberg to Michael van Rijn, an Amsterdam art dealer. Goldberg testified that van Rijn showed her photographs of the mosaics, and she "fell in love with them."

She said van Rijn told her the mosaics were in the possession of another dealer, a Turk named Aydin Dikmen, who said he had found them in the rubble of a church in Cyprus and had them legally exported to his home in Munich. Goldberg testified that van Rijn said Dikmen was willing to sell the mosaics because he was terminally ill.

She testified that she obtained a bank loan in Indianapolis and bought the mosaics from Dikmen for \$1.08 million. Fitzgerald testified

that she agreed that if she resold the mosaics she would give van Rijn and him each 25 percent of the profits.

Through intermediaries, the mosaics were subsequently offered to the Getty Museum. The Getty said it thought the mosaics were stolen and suggested that the Goldberg interests notify the Cypriot authorities.

The Cypriots argued that Goldberg was not as diligent as the law requires in investigating several suspicious circumstances before buying the mosaics.

For example, they said, she was aware that Fitzgerald did business under four names; that van Rijn had been convicted in absentia in France of forging Marc Chagall's signature on lithographs he was selling; that there was "a vast disparity" between

289 Wyeth Drawings Bought by 'Helga' Collector

By Jo Ann Lewis

Washington Post Service

Leonard E.B. Andrews, whose purchase of Andrew Wyeth's "Helga" collection in 1986 set off one of the biggest art brouhahas of the decade, has bought 289 more Wyeth drawings, the only other large collection of the artist's drawings sold.

The news comes as a shock—or at least a bafflement—to anyone who knows that Andrews has put the "Helga" collection up for sale at \$40 million. So far, there have been no takers. The "Helga" show is currently winding up its American tour at the Brooklyn Museum of Art, where it closes Sept. 18. It will begin a year-long tour of Japan in January.

Andrews's newest acquisition, whose price the Pennsylvania multimillionaire

would only describe as "several millions of dollars" but less than the \$6 million he is understood to have paid for the "Helga" set, is known to Wyeth scholars as the Olsen collection.

It consists of 228 pencil, ink and watercolor studies on paper (with 60 drawings on the verso) and one tempera on panel, dating from 1939 to the early 1970s. Sixteen sketches relate to "Christina's World," the most famous of Wyeth's paintings, now in the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Several others relate to the weathered house in Maine of that painting's subject, Christina Olsen, and her brother Alvaro, who were major Wyeth subjects until their deaths, days apart, in late 1968 and early 1969. The single tempera on panel in the group is titled "End of Olsen's."

Andrews purchased the Olsen collection from Arthur and Holly Magill, Greenville, South Carolina, art collectors and leading patrons of the Greenville County Museum of Art, where the collection has been on extended loan since it was acquired from Wyeth in 1979 for a reported \$4 million. Part of the collection is currently on view through Sept. 25, at the Portland (Maine) Museum of Art, celebrating Wyeth's 50 years of summing in Maine.

Magill would not discuss the sale. However, a statement issued by the Greenville County Museum of Art quoted him as saying: "When we purchased the watercolor and pencil sketches from Andy and Betsy Wyeth, we felt this would give the museum a push, a shot in the arm; however, it has never been our intention to give the sketch collection to the museum."

One year earlier, in 1978, the Magills had already put the four-year-old museum on the map when they purchased—and placed on "permanent loan"—there—26 paintings by Wyeth acquired from the film producer Joseph E. Levine. Greenville has since become known as a major venue for the works of Andrew Wyeth.

Holly Magill emphasized that the sale of what she called "the studies collection" will not alter the status of those paintings "which we hope the community will continue to enjoy, now and in the future."

The Greenville museum director, Thomas W. Styron, said the Olsen collection relates to major Wyeth paintings that the museum holds and "added an enlightening component. The preliminary sketches for 'Weather Side' and 'The End of Olsen's,' for example, provided unique insights into the

creative processes that led to the final paintings."

He said, however, that only one-third of the drawings had been exhibited by the museum "because several are very minor or minimal preliminary studies."

The drawings will be transferred to Andrews by the end of October. Asked if he planned to put them up for sale with the Helga collection, Andrews said, "I don't have any idea what I'm going to do with them."

Wyeth's curator was surprised to hear of the sale of the Olsen collection, but Andrews said the artist himself had "called and congratulated me. He said I'm now the largest owner of Wyeth in the world, whatever that means."

"I now own 543 Wyeths," he added. "I guess what it means is I care a great deal about the artist."

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Huge Saudi Cultural Show Opens in U.S.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—A huge cultural exhibition at the Washington Convention Center, sponsored by the Saudi government, celebrates "Saudi-U.S. friendship."

The 100,000-square-foot (9,200-square-meter) show, "Saudi Arabia: Yesterday and Today," consists of a series of rooms constructed to look like Saudi Arabian deserts, temples, palaces and markets. The exhibition, which is free, is expected to draw thousands of visitors.

It is believed that expenditures for the lavish show are in the millions of dollars but the Saudis are refusing to say how much they have spent. "That's not a question we really feel like answering," said Johana Alatas, one of the exhibit's organizers. "It's as if a friend takes you

out to a really nice, wonderful dinner. You don't ask him how much it's costing."

There are three themes: Saudi Arabia's modern lifestyle, Saudi Arabia's relationship to the United States and the growth of Saudi Arabia, which possesses 25 percent of the world's proven oil reserves.

A pre-Islamic "desert" features foam simulations of age-old rock formations surrounded by giant photomurals of the peninsula trade routes used by the pre-Islamic Nabateans.

The Islamic temple exhibit explores Saudi Arabia's role as a guardian of the holy mosques in Mecca and Medina-scale models of both mosques fill one room. In one small room near the Islam section is a collection of astrolabes dating back to the 12th century, ancient star-

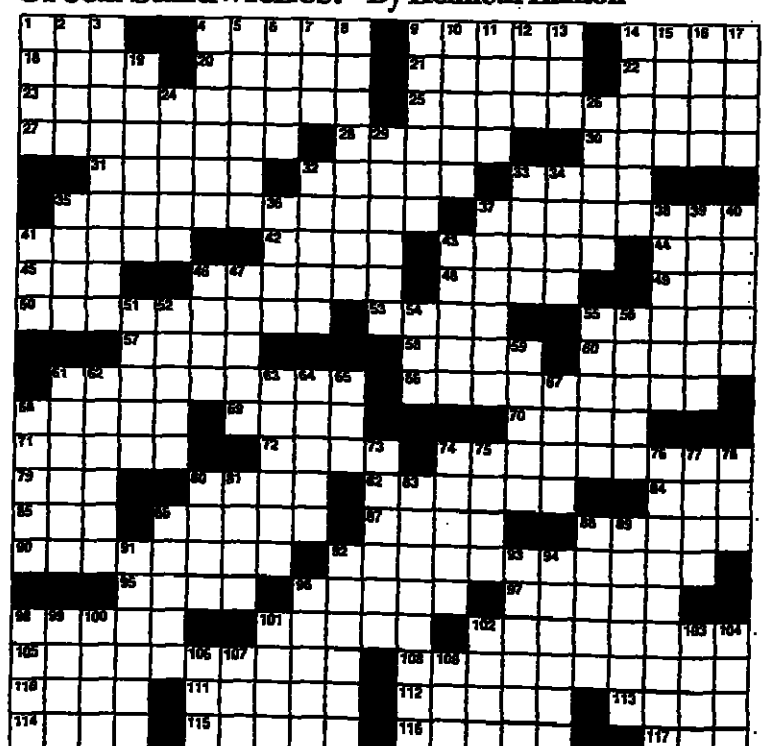
tracking devices painstakingly crafted in the Middle East and used then for navigation.

Saudi society is highlighted with replicas of houses, and an exhibit demonstrates games that Saudi Arabian children play. A "People" room displays photos of Saudi Arabians at work, at home, and at school. In the "Nation Building" room, small-scale replicas of Saudi universities, cities, government offices, refineries, neighborhoods and resorts are encased in glass.

In a replicated souk, mock tents feature miniature-like photomurals of what would be in each tent. The robe tent, for example, has a life-size photo of stacked and folded robes.

After three weeks in Washington, the show will continue on to Atlanta, Dallas, New York and Los Angeles.

Greek Sandwiches? By Kenneth Haxton



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk

ACROSS

- 1 Obstinate person
- 4 Pagarizos
- 9 Negas, for one
- 14 Red alga
- 18 Type of TV show
- 20 Pillage; plunder
- 21 Black Sea port
- 22 Eldest of the Pleiades
- 23 Rapid rise in prices or wages
- 25 Dominant future shoots
- 27 Wives of Fatima's descendants
- 28 Automatic pistols
- 30 Formal avenue
- 31 Eucharistic dish
- 32 Kipling's "Soldiers"
- 33 Swiss river
- 35 Bodies of writing
- 37 Greek sea goddess
- 41 Prokhor's lupine trapper
- 42 Okla. Siouxans
- 43 Slightly sarcastic
- 44 F.D.R.
- 45 Actress Alicia
- 46 Most ceraceous
- 48 Naval assets
- 49 Bottom line

ACROSS

- 50 Actress Talmadge
- 53 Emulate Doré
- 55 Poet Hart
- 57 Flower parts
- 58 Stomach acidity
- 60 Locales for Scott Hamilton
- 61 Great supply
- 66 Very strong bridge hands
- 68 Town in Ethiopia or Kenya
- 69 Type of estate
- 70 — fix
- 71 Turkish city
- 72 Put out a candle
- 74 Conifers
- 79 Animal and plant lives of regions
- 80 Scapogast
- 82 Species of Mexican yuccas
- 84 Soup or jacket preceder
- 85 A.P. rival
- 86 Uncle Milly
- 87 Greek goddess of victory
- 88 Terrier breed
- 90 Amour-propre
- 92 British general in the Seven Years War
- 95 — perfunctory sea?; Poe
- 96 Member of a Jewish sect

ACROSS

- 97 Competitor
- 98 Miss America
- 101 "L'Heure Espagnole"
- 102 Ester of acid from cork
- 105 — Highway System
- 108 Origination of text life on earth
- 110 Causes (oneself) to go
- 111 Term on an alley
- 112 Blow on the proboscis
- 113 Rho or thermo follower
- 114 Pushkin
- 115 Scapogast
- 116 Laurel and Musial
- 117 Amsterdam-to-Luxembourg dir.

DOWN

- 1 Sardine
- 2 Scold severely
- 3 Sousa march
- 4 June beetle
- 5 — Church, N.Z. sect
- 6 Eye part
- 7 Sis sibling
- 8 Systems that turn motors in time with generators
- 9 Streets, in Sonora
- 10 Growing out
- 11 Cade and Turner
- 12 Brownish gray
- 13 Sprit
- 14 Mystery writer
- 15 It was divided into three parts
- 16 Assistant
- 17 Make an incised mark
- 19 Defense discipline
- 24 Liquid measure
- 26 French pastry

DOWN

- 29 Voltaire tragedy
- 32 Private student
- 33 Sand, to Chopin
- 34 Plant lice
- 35 Comic Jay
- 36 Poisonous
- 37 Haphazardly
- 39 Boles
- 40 Furniture designer
- 41 Moccasin
- 43 Vanuatu's co-defendant
- 46 German woods
- 47 Early Mohammedan converts at Medina
- 51 Disdain

DOWN

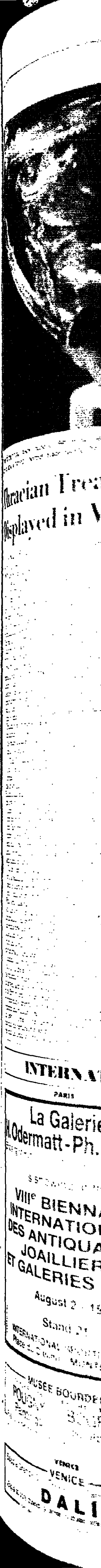
- 52 Disease with muscular spasms
- 54 Type of root
- 55 Condiment holder
- 56 Stair part
- 59 Roi's mate
- 61 Recording equipment
- 62 Largest S.A. country, inhabitants
- 63 Lie snugly
- 64 King of England and Denmark
- 65 Browline
- 67 Site of one of the Seven Wonders
- 68 Miss's governor

DOWN

- 73 Last stage
- 74 Prodded
- 75 Pompey's way
- 76 Outer layers of cells of an embryo
- 77 Hair-raising
- 78 Antonio or Francisco
- 80 "To — not —": Hamlet
- 81 Crab-eating mongoose
- 83 Hissing
- 86 Indistinct
- 88 Group of 13
- 89 Portuguese town in Minho province
- 91 Arden, for one
- 92 Prowls after

DOWN

- 93 Miss, delta town
- 94 Spanish painter
- 96 Fastener for a cloche
- 98 Luisa native of Ferrara
- 99 Like a squid's discharge
- 100 Fits to —
- 101 Punjabi
- 102 Easily split rock
- 103 Pedro's aunts
- 104 Famous family of Ferrara
- 106 Kin of aves.
- 107 Vietnam offensive
- 109 Caviar



ARTS / LEISURE

Paris Auctioneers to Streamline System

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The 101 Paris auctioneers have suddenly woken up from their daydream to face reality in the world of international competition. They now recognize the urgency of reaching a stage where only specialist sales will be held by systematically pooling the works of art consigned to each one of them. Such is the thrust of an

SOURIN MELIKIAN

unpublished audit report which was presented to them and their president, Joël Marie Millon, on July 8.

The consensus which emerged signals a major turnaround, as does the very idea of turning to an American firm of lawyers, Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue, to conduct the audit review. This pragmatic new approach betrays deepening concern as the pressure of foreign competition is due to intensify.

On Jan. 1, 1993, the European Community enters a phase when citizens of all EC countries must be allowed to practice their trade or profession on equal terms in the member country of their choice. In auction terms, this means that the monopoly conceded to French auctioneers must sooner or later be scrapped and that aspects of their statutory regulations implying discrimination against non-nationals will be open to challenge in the Court of Justice of the European Communities.

Informed sources believe that the French administration would not attempt to block the EC process. It has little incentive for doing so. The *Statut des Commissaires-Priseurs*, based on a royal edict of 1556 updated by Napoleon in 1801 (while still only one of three consuls ruling France), and mildly revised in 1941 and 1945, is an absurdity that might have been devised by a devout advocate of capitalism and open competition eager to demonstrate the inevitable failure of a law-enforced monopoly.

To become an auctioneer in Paris, you must hold a modest law degree, be accepted by another auctioneer as a trainee for two to three years, pass an exam organized by the Chamber of Auctioneers, and, not least, get a retiring auctioneer to sell his tenure at a freely debated but undisclosed price. The deal must be approved by the Paris Chamber of Auctioneers and finally by the Ministry of Justice.

Recruitment based on private fortune and being part of the old-boy network is not the best way to



Corot's "Licence Interrompant Sa Lecture" was sold for 7,142,675 francs in June.

ensure competence. It is compounded by the so-called mutual fund system whereby half the fees earned by individual auctioneers are collected by the Chamber of Auctioneers and paid out in equal shares to each member at the end of the year, after Drouot running costs have been taken care of.

Until recently, this meant a comfortable income even for those auctioneers who never showed their faces at Drouot. No longer. But it largely explains past French lethargic response to Sotheby's and Christie's. The British, goaded by the businessman's urge to get a bigger market share as art supplies began to dwindle, were the first, over three decades ago, to streamline methods, hold sales by category only, produce consistent catalogues (when most French sales had none), open press offices and benefit from the free advertising they got from publicity.

To this day, the irrational selling system of mixed sales with a bit of everything, starting with prints and pictures, going on to porcelain, bronzes, furniture, rugs and chandeliers — in that order — largely prevails. For all such auctions, viewing time is one working day

before the auction and handling objects that need close examination is possible only between 11 A.M. and 12 A.M. before the session begins at 2 P.M. Some top one-man collections are still handled in this way, making proper advertising impossible.

It is essentially the system's impracticality that has defeated it over the years. France first lost most of its potential vendors abroad, then many of its own nationals to British competition. The latest no-confidence vote was the decision of the Marquis de Ganay to sell two Leonardo drawings through Sotheby's in Monte Carlo in December. This is a followup on the December 1987 sale of the Ganay antiquities, superbly handled by Sotheby's.

Yet, in the last three years, there has been a marked change in atmosphere at Drouot. The more dynamic auctioneers suddenly seemed to start to strive hard to put together some very fine sales in fields ranging from Old Masters to Pre-Columbian art. From the streetwise collector's angle, Drouot was often more interesting than London or New York this past season, thanks to the wealth of works

of art from private sources that keep turning up in France, such as the portrait of a young woman done by Corot in the 1870s that came up in June at Drouot Montaigne. The image of Drouot has been given a new dose of much-needed glitz with some recent successes in their new post location, Drouot Montaigne.

Credit for this goes to Millon, elected president of the Chamber of Auctioneers in 1987. An ardent promoter of collective action, he got his breakthrough with the Renan collection which was in danger of being sold piecemeal by five separate groups of auctioneers approached by dissenting heirs to an estate. The president, 42, a cautiously energetic man who knows how to avoid ruffling feelings, got his colleagues to let him conduct the proceedings in the name of the company. It launched Drouot Montaigne with a bang, some imperfections notwithstanding. It signaled a psychological change of wind at home and abroad.

Capitalizing on the new mood, Millon was able to negotiate with the French administration a two-thirds cut of the state tax levied on the hammer price, reduced from 7 percent to 2 percent. Since January, the sale charge to the buyer on any price exceeding \$45,000 is lower by half in Paris than in London. Paris auctioneers had been clamoring for this concession for years, to no avail.

This gave Millon the boost needed for his third major move. While negotiating with the Treasury, he said, he sensed that some initiative bearing out the sincerity of their desire for self reform was needed by the Paris auctioneers if they were to expect continuing support from the administration. It was then that he broke the idea of an audit of Drouot and a review of its position on the international scene to his colleagues.

This standard business practice was unprecedented in French auctioneering. His colleagues okayed the idea. The choice of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue reflected the desire to have an international viewpoint as well as an art market angle. The partner in charge of the New York audit, the attorney James Lightburn, is a collector with some experience of the auction house world. Lightburn asked this writer to analyze the causes of the Paris decline. With a bright young associate, Vincent Sol, he interviewed auctioneers and Drouot experts from Feb-

ruary to June. Auditing accounts and daily business practice was entrusted to the Cabinet Waller, affiliated with the U.S. firm of auditors Arthur Andersen. The Cabinet, Bourdais went through real estate assets and problems.

At the July 8 meeting, the auctioneers, who had read the two-volume confidential report, bowed to the facts, which were couched in grim business language. The principle of a new company to be set up, as a framework for collective action of the kind urged by Millon and described in the report as the only road to survival, was agreed upon. It will be run by independent managers, open to any auctioneer wishing to participate, and will have specialist departments headed by auctioneers or experts volunteering their services.

The gap between Paris and the two leading auction houses Sotheby's and Christie's is now enormous. From May 8 to May 12 this year, their combined sales of Impressionist and Modern Masters in New York, \$461.8 million, roughly 3 billion francs, exceeded the total sold in every category at Drouot in 1988, 2.8 billion francs.

In two test areas, Neoclassical paintings and French Old Master drawings, all goods consigned for sale to any auctioneer will be pooled in company auctions of Nov. 1. Major quarterly sales are henceforth to be held on set dates, timed so as to accommodate international buyers — top Old Master auctions, for example, are scheduled on the first Monday of December and July each year.

When the reform gets down to its fine print in the coming season, a different Drouot will shape up. Some of the old-timers looked wistful. "Here goes a way of life," Richard Morand said. Millon tersely concluded: "Now we can go out into the big world. This is the beginning of hope."

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One of the ritual vases found in 1949 in the tomb at Panagurishte, above, and a bronze helmet made during the fifth century B.C.

Thracian Treasures Displayed in Venice

By Kate Singleton

VENICE — The people of Thrace occupied a wide stretch of land in what is now mostly Bulgaria from the beginning of the Bronze Age in the fourth millennium B.C. until late Roman times. They were in contact with the peoples of Anatolia and the Aegean, of the middle and lower reaches of the Danube, and of Central Europe, exchanges that were bound to prove culturally fertile.

The Thracians certainly prospered, as Herodotus, the Greek historian of the fifth century B.C., testifies in his accounts of their great numbers. Yet their prosperity was not limited to the density of their settlements, for although the Thracians never developed a written language of their own, they rapidly became unequalled masters of the art of working silver and gold.

"Traci" (The Thracians), a fabulous collection of products in bronze, clay, silver and gold, is being shown until Nov. 30 at the Palazzo Ducale, in an exhibition, as the show's subtitle says, of art and culture in the lands of Bulgaria from their origins to late Roman times. These objects come from a number of different Bulgarian museums and, for most visitors, are a unique opportunity for viewing some magnificent artefacts.

But the event also stands as proof that beautiful or rare objects are not in themselves enough to create a satisfactory exhibition. What is sorely lacking on this occasion is the sort of installation design and additional technology that can breathe new life into products of the distant past by evoking the context and conditions surrounding their creation and use.

Granted, visitors can rent a cassette to avoid the effort of reading the explanatory panels. But they may as well skip the video showing in the first room, for instead of providing maps, graphic portrayals of mining and building techniques, and views of some of the funerary sites and the remarkable architecture and decorations, this audio-

visual disappointment offers little more than the fatuous music and flow image normally associated with second-rate TV commercials. As for the catalogue, it is weighty but murky, and somewhat gray despite the color reproductions. What a wasted opportunity.

Notwithstanding these reservations, the exhibition is worth seeing, for the items on display are intrinsically so splendid that to some extent they speak for themselves. They begin with prehistoric tools, amulets, receptacles and necklaces that set as a prelude to the workmanship that developed during the period leading up to the Bronze Age when, in the northern part of Thrace, copper was mined from pits that stretched to more than 100 meters long and 15 to 20 deep (about 330 by 50 to 65 feet). Toward the end of this era, gold was also used for embellishing objects of worship and ornaments.

The height of sophistication and elegance in the Thracian handling of precious metals came between the fifth and first centuries B.C., with objects that include jewelry, bowls, jugs, thyra (horn-shaped receptacles terminating in the body of an animal) and decorative elements for equestrian harnesses. Among these artefacts, two features are so manifest as to make a particular impact: One is the astounding quality of the craftsmanship; the other is the recurrence of the horse as a decorative motif of almost vogue.

Thrace was made up of various states, of which the greatest was Odrysia. The kings that ruled these states were held to be the only men who could attain the perfection necessary for the immortality of body and soul promised by Thracian religion. These sovereigns ruled over their people from a number of fortified residences, or royal cities, each one of which included storage citadels for food, arms and livestock, and workshops for the production of treasures in precious metals that could attest to the sovereign's power. The principal



buildings in the royal cities were the places of worship encompassed by the palace complex. In such sanctuaries, the sacred victim par excellence had long been the horse.

By the fifth century B.C., the Odrysian dynasty had become so powerful that it was a valid trading partner for the Greek colonies, and Athens in particular. In time this meant that objects purchased on the Greek market, or commissioned, began to enrich the kings' treasuries and tombs. The most famous of these is the service of ritual vases in gold made in the fourth century B.C. on the coast of Asia Minor. These were found by chance in 1949, in a tomb at Panagurishte, Bulgaria, and are a high point of the exhibition.

The artists of Thrace absorbed iconographic subjects and solutions not only from Greece, but from Asia Minor, Iran, Etruria, southern Italy and Syria. In the Thracian image of the god-hero on horseman there are components of Hellenic, Roman and Asian culture. On the funerary stelae, this figure relates more to the Greco-Roman cult of the dead man who becomes a hero. The horseman on the votive object, on the other hand, is a divine image deriving from the Thracian mythical and religious heritage and survives to the period when Thrace became part of the Roman Empire. Even then it did not die out, for it was adopted later by Christianity in the shape of the brave St. George.

Kate Singleton is a Milan-based journalist who writes frequently on cultural affairs.

Hogarth Exhibit To Open in Italy

The Associated Press
LONDON — The first exhibition overseas of works by English 18th-century painter William Hogarth opens in Venice on Aug. 26, the British Council said. The council said 27 paintings, 59 prints and 20 drawings will be shown at the Cini Foundation on San Giorgio Maggiore Island until Nov. 12. The works include loans from Queen Elizabeth II's collection, British galleries and museums and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Hogarth, who died in 1764, was one of the most original and influential of British artists, as a painter and engraver. He was also the finest portrait painter of his time.

His schoolmaster father had been imprisoned for debt and that experience of the seamy side of life marked Hogarth's art. His paintings were usually picture-stories like "The Rake's Progress" and "Marriage à la Mode," depicting idleness, greed, vice and brutality.

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Weaken on NYSE After U.S. Jobs Report

Stock prices fell Friday on the New York Stock Exchange after a report that the U.S. economy was slowing down.

The Labor Department said nonfarm payrolls rose 169,000 in July, higher than forecasts of 160,000. The report also showed that nonfarm payroll jumped 150,000 in June, up sharply from the initial estimate of 180,000.

The data, especially the significant revision in June payrolls, sent bond prices tumbling and the Dow fell more than 15 points in the opening minutes.

"The No. 1 news today is the decline in the bond market. There is very heavy profit-taking going on in bonds," said Hugh Johnson, market strategist at First Albany Corp.

Despite the pullback, Ralph Bloch, senior vice president and chief market analyst at Raymond, James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida, said the market's

strong upward trend had only been interrupted, not reversed.

"All the selloffs have been shallow and short-lived," he said. "At some point the market is entitled to some kind of normal corrective phase."

IBM was the most active issue, gaining 1 1/2 to 115 1/2.

Variety followed, ahead 3/4 to 2 1/2. Amoco was third, up 1/2 to 39 1/2.

AT&T slipped 1/4 to 39 1/4. The technology sector posted strong gains. Compaq was up 3/4 to 94 1/4. Hewlett-Packard was up 1/4 to 54 1/4 and Motorola was up 1/4 to 59.

Among the blue chips, Merck was off 1/4 to 73 1/4. United Carbide was up 1/4 to 28 1/4. Philip Morris was down 1/4 to 162 and Exxon was up 1/4 to 45 1/4.

Prices closed lower in active trading on the American Stock Exchange.

The American Exchange index fell 0.72 of a point to close at 376.10. The price of an average share lost 3 cents. Declines led ad-

vances by a small margin, while volume rose to 14.10 million shares from 12.82 million traded Thursday.

Bolar Pharmaceutical led the Amex actives, down 4 1/4 to 23.

The National Association of Securities Dealers composite index rose 0.49 to close at 437.42.

(UPI, Reuters)

U.K. Stocks Hit '89 High
British shares surged higher Friday and ended at a 1989 closing high, as stock shortages accentuated the impact of speculative buying. The Associated Press reported.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index closed up 21.2 points, or 0.9 percent, at 2,327.5, just a shade below a session high of 2,329.1.

Strong investor interest in composite insurance and pharmaceutical stocks, combined with news of a higher, \$900 million (\$1.48 billion) offer by Boots Co. for Ward White Group PLC, underscored the market's rise.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Aug. 4

Country	Index	Close	Prev.
Amsterdam	Amex 100	1,200.00	1,195.00
Bombay	S&P 100	2,327.50	2,329.10
Brussels	Amex 100	1,200.00	1,195.00
Frankfurt	S&P 100	2,327.50	2,329.10
Hong Kong	Amex 100	1,200.00	1,195.00
London	S&P 100	2,327.50	2,329.10
Madrid	Amex 100	1,200.00	1,195.00
Manila	S&P 100	2,327.50	2,329.10
Paris	Amex 100	1,200.00	1,195.00
Seoul	S&P 100	2,327.50	2,329.10
Singapore	Amex 100	1,200.00	1,195.00
Taipei	S&P 100	2,327.50	2,329.10
Tokyo	Amex 100	1,200.00	1,195.00
Winnipeg	S&P 100	2,327.50	2,329.10

Commodities

Via Agence France Presse

Aug. 4

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Food

Via Agence France Presse

Aug. 4

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Metals

Via Agence France Presse

Aug. 4

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By LOUIS UCHITELLE
New York Times Staff

Not since the early 1970s has unemployment been so low for so long.

1-month interest 0 12/16 0 12/16
3-month interest 0 12/16 0 12/16
6-month interest 0 12/16 0 12/16

Source: Reuters. Bank of Tokyo Com-
mercials. Credit periods.

legs: Hong Kong and Zurich opening and
closing prices: New York spot market close
All prices in U.S. \$ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

lished newsletters with impressive-sounding names that gave advice on giant companies like Siemens AG, and on penny stocks.

Playboy Channel had 750,000 subscribers at its peak in 1984 but now has 400,000. The service is to be available in 2.5 million homes and will cost \$4.95 per evening.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY
COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 3 August 1989.

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THOMAS FÄRBER
CH-1204 Geneva, 8, rue du Marché
Switzerland
Phone (41.22.) 214844, Fax (41.22.) 214824

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY
COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 3 August 1989.

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	111 1/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	111 1/4
Microsoft	41 1/4	40 3/4	40 3/4	41 1/4
Apple	29 1/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	29 1/4
Oracle	47 1/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	47 1/4
Novell	34 1/4	33 3/4	33 3/4	34 1/4
Lotus	24 1/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	24 1/4
Intuit	14 1/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	14 1/4
Visa	11 1/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	11 1/4
MasterCard	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	10 1/4
Amex	9 1/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	9 1/4
Discover	8 1/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	8 1/4
Bank of America	45 1/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	45 1/4
Wells Fargo	40 1/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	40 1/4
Citigroup	35 1/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	35 1/4
JP Morgan	30 1/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	30 1/4
Goldman Sachs	25 1/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	25 1/4
Morgan Stanley	20 1/4	19 3/4	19 3/4	20 1/4
Travelers	15 1/4	14 3/4	14 3/4	15 1/4
MetLife	10 1/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	10 1/4
Prudential	9 1/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	9 1/4
Equity Life	8 1/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	8 1/4
Lincoln Financial	7 1/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	7 1/4
Metropolitan	6 1/4	5 3/4	5 3/4	6 1/4
Bank of New York	5 1/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	5 1/4
Chase	4 1/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	4 1/4
First National City	3 1/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	3 1/4
Wachovia	2 1/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	2 1/4
Bank of Montreal	1 1/4	1 1/8	1 1/8	1 1/4
Bank of Canada	1 1/8	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/8
Bank of Japan	1 1/16	1 1/32	1 1/32	1 1/16
Bank of Korea	1 1/32	1 1/64	1 1/64	1 1/32
Bank of China	1 1/64	1 1/128	1 1/128	1 1/64
Bank of India	1 1/128	1 1/256	1 1/256	1 1/128
Bank of Australia	1 1/256	1 1/512	1 1/512	1 1/256
Bank of New Zealand	1 1/512	1 1/1024	1 1/1024	1 1/512
Bank of South Africa	1 1/1024	1 1/2048	1 1/2048	1 1/1024
Bank of Argentina	1 1/2048	1 1/4096	1 1/4096	1 1/2048
Bank of Brazil	1 1/4096	1 1/8192	1 1/8192	1 1/4096
Bank of Mexico	1 1/8192	1 1/16384	1 1/16384	1 1/8192
Bank of Peru	1 1/16384	1 1/32768	1 1/32768	1 1/16384
Bank of Venezuela	1 1/32768	1 1/65536	1 1/65536	1 1/32768
Bank of Colombia	1 1/65536	1 1/131072	1 1/131072	1 1/65536
Bank of Ecuador	1 1/131072	1 1/262144	1 1/262144	1 1/131072
Bank of Guatemala	1 1/262144	1 1/524288	1 1/524288	1 1/262144
Bank of Honduras	1 1/524288	1 1/1048576	1 1/1048576	1 1/524288
Bank of Nicaragua	1 1/1048576	1 1/2097152	1 1/2097152	1 1/1048576
Bank of Costa Rica	1 1/2097152	1 1/4194304	1 1/4194304	1 1/2097152
Bank of Panama	1 1/4194304	1 1/8388608	1 1/8388608	1 1/4194304
Bank of Uruguay	1 1/8388608	1 1/16777216	1 1/16777216	1 1/8388608
Bank of Chile	1 1/16777216	1 1/33554432	1 1/33554432	1 1/16777216
Bank of Peru	1 1/33554432	1 1/67108864	1 1/67108864	1 1/33554432
Bank of Venezuela	1 1/67108864	1 1/134217728	1 1/134217728	1 1/67108864
Bank of Colombia	1 1/134217728	1 1/268435456	1 1/268435456	1 1/134217728
Bank of Ecuador	1 1/268435456	1 1/536870912	1 1/536870912	1 1/268435456
Bank of Guatemala	1 1/536870912	1 1/1073741824	1 1/1073741824	1 1/536870912
Bank of Honduras	1 1/1073741824	1 1/2147483648	1 1/2147483648	1 1/1073741824
Bank of Nicaragua	1 1/2147483648	1 1/4294967296	1 1/4294967296	1 1/2147483648
Bank of Costa Rica	1 1/4294967296	1 1/8589934592	1 1/8589934592	1 1/4294967296
Bank of Panama	1 1/8589934592	1 1/17179869184	1 1/17179869184	1 1/8589934592
Bank of Uruguay	1 1/17179869184	1 1/34359738368	1 1/34359738368	1 1/17179869184
Bank of Chile	1 1/34359738368	1 1/68719476736	1 1/68719476736	1 1/34359738368
Bank of Peru	1 1/68719476736	1 1/137438953472	1 1/137438953472	1 1/68719476736
Bank of Venezuela	1 1/137438953472	1 1/274877906944	1 1/274877906944	1 1/137438953472
Bank of Colombia	1 1/274877906944	1 1/549755813888	1 1/549755813888	1 1/274877906944
Bank of Ecuador	1 1/549755813888	1 1/1099511627776	1 1/1099511627776	1 1/549755813888
Bank of Guatemala	1 1/1099511627776	1 1/2199023255552	1 1/2199023255552	1 1/1099511627776
Bank of Honduras	1 1/2199023255552	1 1/4398046511104	1 1/4398046511104	1 1/2199023255552
Bank of Nicaragua	1 1/4398046511104	1 1/8796093022208	1 1/8796093022208	1 1/4398046511104
Bank of Costa Rica	1 1/8796093022208	1 1/17592186044416	1 1/17592186044416	1 1/8796093022208
Bank of Panama	1 1/17592186044416	1 1/35184372088832	1 1/35184372088832	1 1/17592186044416
Bank of Uruguay	1 1/35184372088832	1 1/70368744177664	1 1/70368744177664	1 1/35184372088832
Bank of Chile	1 1/70368744177664	1 1/140737488355328	1 1/140737488355328	1 1/70368744177664
Bank of Peru	1 1/140737488355328	1 1/281474976710656	1 1/281474976710656	1 1/140737488355328
Bank of Venezuela	1 1/281474976710656	1 1/562949953421312	1 1/562949953421312	1 1/281474976710656
Bank of Colombia	1 1/562949953421312	1 1/1125899906842624	1 1/1125899906842624	1 1/562949953421312
Bank of Ecuador	1 1/1125899906842624	1 1/2251799813685248	1 1/2251799813685248	1 1/1125899906842624
Bank of Guatemala	1 1/2251799813685248	1 1/4503599627370496	1 1/4503599627370496	1 1/2251799813685248
Bank of Honduras	1 1/4503599627370496	1 1/9007199254740992	1 1/9007199254740992	1 1/4503599627370496
Bank of Nicaragua	1 1/9007199254740992	1 1/18014398509481984	1 1/18014398509481984	1 1/9007199254740992
Bank of Costa Rica	1 1/18014398509481984	1 1/36028797018963968	1 1/36028797018963968	1 1/18014398509481984
Bank of Panama	1 1/36028797018963968	1 1/72057594037927936	1 1/72057594037927936	1 1/36028797018963968
Bank of Uruguay	1 1/72057594037927936	1 1/144115188075855872	1 1/144115188075855872	1 1/72057594037927936
Bank of Chile	1 1/144115188075855872	1 1/288230376151711744	1 1/288230376151711744	1 1/144115188075855872
Bank of Peru	1 1/288230376151711744	1 1/576460752303423488	1 1/576460752303423488	1 1/288230376151711744
Bank of Venezuela	1 1/576460752303423488	1 1/1152921504606846976	1 1/1152921504606846976	1 1/576460752303423488
Bank of Colombia	1 1/1152921504606846976	1 1/2305843009213693952	1 1/2305843009213693952	1 1/1152921504606846976
Bank of Ecuador	1 1/2305843009213693952	1 1/4611686018427387904	1 1/4611686018427387904	1 1/2305843009213693952
Bank of Guatemala	1 1/4611686018427387904	1 1/9223372036854775808	1 1/9223372036854775808	1 1/4611686018427387904
Bank of Honduras	1 1/9223372036854775808	1 1/18446744073709551616	1 1/18446744073709551616	1 1/9223372036854775808
Bank of Nicaragua	1 1/18446744073709551616	1 1/36893488147419103232	1 1/36893488147419103232	1 1/18446744073709551616
Bank of Costa Rica	1 1/36893488147419103232	1 1/73786976294838206464	1 1/73786976294838206464	1 1/36893488147419103232
Bank of Panama	1 1/73786976294838206464	1 1/147573952589676412928	1 1/147573952589676412928	1 1/73786976294838206464
Bank of Uruguay	1 1/147573952589676412928	1 1/295147905179352825856	1 1/295147905179352825856	1 1/147573952589676412928
Bank of Chile	1 1/295147905179352825856	1 1/590295810358705651712	1 1/590295810358705651712	1 1/295147905179352825856
Bank of Peru	1 1/590295810358705651712	1 1/1180591620717411303424	1 1/1180591620717411303424	1 1/590295810358705651712
Bank of Venezuela	1 1/1180591620717411303424	1 1/2361183241434822606848	1 1/2361183241434822606848	1 1/1180591620717411303424
Bank of Colombia	1 1/2361183241434822606848	1 1/4722366482869645213696	1 1/4722366482869645213696	1 1/2361183241434822606848
Bank of Ecuador	1 1/4722366482869645213696	1 1/9444732965739290427392	1 1/9444732965739290427392	1 1/4722366482869645213696
Bank of Guatemala	1 1/9444732965739290427392	1 1/18889465931478580854784	1 1/18889465931478580854784	1 1/9444732965739290427392
Bank of Honduras	1 1/18889465931478580854784	1 1/37778931862957161709568	1 1/37778931862957161709568	1 1/18889465931478580854784
Bank of Nicaragua	1 1/37778931862957161709568	1 1/75557863725914323419136	1 1/75557863725914323419136	1 1/37778931862957161709568
Bank of Costa Rica	1 1/75557863725914323419136	1 1/151115727451828646838272	1 1/151115727451828646838272	1 1/75557863725914323419136
Bank of Panama	1 1/151115727451828646838272	1 1/302231454903657293676544	1 1/302231454903657293676544	1 1/151115727451828646838272
Bank of Uruguay	1 1/302231454903657293676544	1 1/604462909807314587353088	1 1/604462909807314587353088	1 1/302231454903657293676544
Bank of Chile	1 1/604462909807314587353088	1 1/1208925819614629174706176	1 1/1208925819614629174706176	1 1/604462909807314587353088
Bank of Peru	1 1/1208925819614629174706176	1 1/2417851639229258349412352	1 1/2417851639229258349412352	1 1/1208925819614629174706176
Bank of Venezuela	1 1/2417851639229258349412352	1 1/4835703278458516698824704	1 1/4835703278458516698824704	1 1/2417851639229258349412352
Bank of Colombia	1 1/4835703278458516698824704	1 1/9671406556917033397649408	1 1/9671406556917033397649408	1 1/4835703278458516698824704
Bank of Ecuador	1 1/9671406556917033397649408	1 1/19342813113834066795298816	1 1/19342813113834066795298816	1 1/9671406556917033397649408
Bank of Guatemala	1 1/19342813113834066795298816	1 1/38685626227668133590597632	1 1/38685626227668133590597632	1 1/19342813113834066795298816
Bank of Honduras	1 1/38685626227668133590597632	1 1/77371252455336267181195264	1 1/77371252455336267181195264	1 1/38685626227668133590597632
Bank of Nicaragua	1 1/77371252455336267181195264	1 1/154742504910672534362390528	1 1/154742504910672534362390528	1 1/77371252455336267181195264
Bank of Costa Rica	1 1/154742504910672534362390528	1 1/309485009821345068724781056	1 1/309485009821345068724781056	1 1/154742504910672534362390528
Bank of Panama	1 1/309485009821345068724781056	1 1/618970019642690137449562112	1 1/618970019642690137449562112	1 1/309485009821345068724781056
Bank of Uruguay	1 1/618970019642690137449562112	1 1/1237940039285380274899124224	1 1/1237940039285380274899124224	1 1/618970019642690137449562112
Bank of Chile	1 1/1237940039285380274899124224	1 1/2475880078570760549798248448	1 1/2475880078570760549798248448	1 1/1237940039285380274899124224
Bank of Peru	1 1/2475880078570760549798248448	1 1/4951760157141521099596496896	1 1/4951760157141521099596496896	1 1/2475880078570760549798248448
Bank of Venezuela	1 1/4951760157141521099596496896	1 1/9903520314283042199192993792	1 1/9903520314283042199192993792	1 1/4951760157141521099596496896
Bank of Colombia	1 1/9903520314283042199192993792	1 1/19807040628566084398385987584	1 1/19807040628566084398385987584	1 1/9903520314283042199192993792
Bank of Ecuador	1 1/19807040628566084398385987584	1 1/39614081257132168796771975168	1 1/39614081257132168796771975168	1 1/19807040628566084398385987584
Bank of Guatemala	1 1/39614081257132168796771975168	1 1/79228162514264337593543950336	1 1/79228162514264337593543950336	1 1/39614081257132168796771975168
Bank of Honduras	1 1/79228162514264337593543950336	1 1/158456325028528675187087900672	1 1/158456325028528675187087900672	1 1/79228162514264337593543950336
Bank of Nicaragua	1 1/158456325028528675187087900672	1 1/316912650057057350374175801344	1 1/316912650057057350374175801344	1 1/158456325028528675187087900672
Bank of Costa Rica	1 1/316912650057057350374175801344	1 1/633825300114114700748351602688	1 1/63382530011411470074	

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Harvard Will Do Research for Shiseido

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — In an unusual commercial and academic joint venture, the Harvard Medical School has accepted \$85 million from Japan's leading cosmetics company for a new skin research center in which the company would have the exclusive license to health and beauty products growing out of the research.

The agreement signed in Tokyo with Shiseido Co., one of the world's biggest cosmetics companies with more than \$3 billion in sales last year, would establish a new Cutaneous Biology Research Center with a staff of 100 at Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital.

For its part, the Harvard Medical School gains the biggest single grant it has ever received from a corporate source. Research is to include such areas as the effects of light, sun and allergies on skin, skin pigmentation, the skin's relationship to the immune system, how skin reacts to injury and the biochemistry of the skin's proteins.

But for Shiseido, the research could lead to the lucrative marketing of wrinkle creams, allergy-free cosmetics, health foods, lotions for sun-damaged and dry skin and products combating baldness in men, all of them bearing the prestige of one of the world's most prominent medical institutions.

"The time is right and the setting and participants are ideal for the capture of modern technology to understand and improve the care of skin," said Dr. John A. Parrish of Harvard, who will serve as director of the new center. "We are proud to work with Shiseido."

The agreement, announced

Thursday, was only the latest of many corporate collaborations at the Harvard Medical School, which created a controversy in the early 1980s when it started accepting funds from companies for research with possible commercial benefits.

But the unusual aspect of the agreement was that it was with a major foreign company eager to develop better and more prestigious consumer products in an increasingly competitive field. Skin care has become a booming industry as people seek to counter the effects of aging and improve their appearance.

Increasingly, Harvard and other universities say that cutbacks in federal funding and drying up of philanthropic sources are forcing

research institutes to go into

partnership with corporations, abandoning the traditional view that medical research and commercial interests are in conflict.

Critics, however, say that overreliance on corporate funding could begin to dictate the shape of the kinds of research that universities do. Harvard's affiliation with a cosmetics company emphasizing beauty and looks might revive the debate on this subject.

Dr. J. Robert Buchanan, general director of Massachusetts General Hospital, said that the hospital has signed 40 to 50 agreements with individual corporations, but nothing as large or as long-term as the Shiseido deal.

At a news conference, Dr. Parrish

said that initially "basic research

will be paramount" at the new center, but that eventually the center's research might produce commercial "spin-offs" to help relieve dry skin, reduce sun damage, ease wrinkling and keep skin healthy.

He said both Shiseido and Harvard shared the objective of "the maintenance of symptom-free normal skin of pleasing appearance."

Under the agreement signed with senior members of Harvard Medical School and Massachusetts General Hospital, Shiseido will provide the \$85 million over a ten-year period. Harvard and Massachusetts General will own the patent rights for products from the research, but will license them exclusively for production by Shiseido.

AmEx Official Resigns After Safra Disclosures

By Kurt Eichenwald

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Harry L. Freeman, an executive vice president of American Express Co. has resigned, saying that he accepted "executive responsibility" for an investigation that had led to a campaign to discredit Edmund J. Safra, a banking competitor.

Mr. Freeman, who resigned Thursday, is a close associate of James D. Robinson 3d, the chairman of American Express. Mr. Robinson was contacted by Mr. Safra in March about the campaign, which had resulted in published articles linking him to drug trafficking, organized crime and

the Iran-contra affair. American

Express apologized to Mr. Safra last week.

Mr. Safra, who controls the Geneva-based Safra Republic Holding SA and Republic New York Corp., had been chairman and chief executive of American Express International Banking Corp. until 1984.

Officials at American Express said Mr. Freeman, 57, did not have personal knowledge of the campaign to discredit Mr. Safra. They said, however, that he was responsible for a competitive investigation into Mr. Safra's background.

"A well-intentioned effort for

which I had executive responsibility

went away," Mr. Freeman said in his letter of resignation to Mr. Robinson. "Mistakes were made on my watch, and accordingly, I believe my decision to resign, while painful, is appropriate."

Mr. Freeman said he thought that an internal investigation being conducted by American Express about the campaign would find that he had performed his duties "faithfully and honestly."

In a memo to employees at American Express, Mr. Robinson praised Mr. Freeman, saying that he greeted the resignation with "an especially keen sense of sorrow."

The resignation of Mr. Free-

man, who worked at American

Express for 14 years, served to make a curious chapter in the company's history more murky.

For example, shortly after the campaign against Mr. Safra was made public, a senior American Express official said that Mr. Robinson was first told of it in March.

Mr. Robinson was said to have thought that the information-gathering effort had ended, and asked his senior advisers if they knew anything about it.

According to this senior official, who asked not to be identified, Mr. Robinson was told that no investigation of Mr. Safra was under way at that time.

AIDS News Lifts Wellcome

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Shares in Wellcome PLC, the British pharmaceutical company, rose sharply Friday after the company said a U.S. study had found its AZT drug to be effective in the treatment of AIDS.

Wellcome shares climbed 67 pence (\$1.10) to close at \$14 pence on the London Stock Exchange after the news of the study, by the U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, was released.

Wellcome holds a world monopoly on AZT, which is the only AIDS medication recognized by U.S. authorities. The drug, which is marketed under the name of Retrovir, is also recognized in about 60 other countries.

Steven Plag, pharmaceutical analyst at the Barclays de Zoete Wedd brokerage, said the U.S. study represents "the first evidence that Retrovir can stop the development of full-blown AIDS in patients that are less ill."

Mr. Plag added that the study also showed the drug has less side effects than first thought. Wellcome shares had slumped earlier this year on reports that the drug caused undesirable side-effects and in the long term could provoke the appearance of a new strain of the AIDS virus that was unresponsive to the treatment. (Reuters, AFP)

MEDIA MARKETS

Time Warner Mulling Scott, Foresman Sale

By Geraldine Fabrikant

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Scott, Foresman & Co., a book publisher owned by Time Warner Inc., is a candidate for sale, people close to the new company said.

Time Warner may also raise money as much as \$6 billion — by borrowing against its cable assets or by creating a small number of limited partnerships under which institutional or other investors would acquire interests in some cable operations, the people said.

The debt would be at a lower interest rate than bank debt because it would be secured by the cable assets.

Dennis Leibowitz, an analyst at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., said limited partnerships would give the company more flexibility, allowing it to avoid repayment terms, but they would be more costly because Time Warner would have to give away some of the potential appreciation in the assets' value.

The people emphasized on Thursday that any borrowing against cable operations might not be done soon, and would be in connection with refinancing the bridge loans and structuring the package of cash and securities with which Time Inc. will pay the shareholders of Warner Communications Inc. for the rest of their stock.

Time has already acquired about half of Warner's shares in the merger. Whatever the financing strategy, Time Warner does not intend to

lose control of any of its cable

subscribers, despite reports to the contrary, the people said.

Scott, Foresman publishes educational books. But the people added that a sale of the publisher would include the college-publishing operation of Little, Brown & Co., and possibly its professional publishing operations as well.

John Reidy, a media analyst at Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., said he believed that Scott, Foresman "could fetch about \$700 million in a sale, or about 12 times cash flow."

Time paid \$520 million for Scott, Foresman in 1986.

The decision to put Scott, Foresman up for sale was expected, in part because taxes on a sale would be low compared with those for other assets.

Time Warner plans to retain its other book operations, including the Book-of-the-Month Club, Time-Life Books, and Little, Brown's trade publishing operation, as well as Warner's publishing businesses, the people said on Thursday.

Warner does not have any educational publishing operations, and Scott, Foresman has never been considered a core Time asset.

Documents prepared by Wasserstein, Perella & Co. and Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., Time's investment bankers, showed that Scott, Foresman had an operating income of \$47 million in fiscal 1989. The bankers value the company at \$450 million to \$500 million.

New Stroh Ads Strive to Burnish Image

By Michael Freitag

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Stroh Brewery Co. of Detroit, the third-largest U.S. beer maker, is expected to give final approval this week to a \$20 million advertising campaign that will try to bestow a new premium image on its Stroh's and Stroh's Light brands.

But even though the long-anticipated campaign, handled by Hal Riney & Partners of San Francisco, will not appear until later this month, it has already attracted considerable criticism from people in the industry.

The problem, these critics say, is that the campaign will try to sell Stroh's as something it is not: a premium brand comparable to imported beers like Heineken and Beck's.

"Essentially, what they're doing is appealing to a whole different category of drinker," said Tom Pirto, president of Benchmark Inc., a consulting firm in Los Angeles. "They are going from a lowbrow image to one that seems almost aristocratic."

Neither Stroh nor Riney would discuss the campaign, but beer distributors and consultants said they had been told it would probably include television ads featuring Peter W. Stroh, the company chairman, proudly extolling his family's brewing heritage.

The new ads replace a humorous campaign by

Lowe Marshchalk that featured Alex, a beer-drinking dog with human qualities. Lowe Marshchalk, which is owned by Lowe Howard-Spink & Bell of London and Interpublic Group, lost the account last summer.

A preliminary phase of the new campaign appeared in April, with a series of television ads intended to introduce blue-and-silver packaging for Stroh's and Stroh's Light. One described Stroh's as "the only major brewery in America where the family still makes all the decisions."

A series of radio spots that began appearing in late June also played up the fact that Stroh's has been family-owned for more than 200 years, although some analysts believe that could change.

On Monday, Adolph Coors Co., the fourth-largest U.S. brewer, said it was "exploring options to acquire certain assets" of Stroh's. The announcement led some to speculate that the companies would eventually merge or that Coors would buy one or more of Stroh's beer brands, which include Old Milwaukee, Schlitz and Schaefer.

Facing large debts, a declining market share and strong competition, Stroh's is struggling to survive. Since February, the company has been looking for a minority partner.

EC Fines Mesh Firms for Operating Cartel

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Commission said Friday it had fined 14 European Community producers of welded steel mesh more than \$10 million for operating an illegal cartel.

The companies involved are the main producers in the bloc's six founding countries — West Germany, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy. Welded steel mesh is used in the construction and engineering industries.

The commission, the EC's executive body, said in a statement it found the companies had operated a cartel between 1981 and at least November, 1985, that involved agreements to carve up market shares, fix prices and restrict exports.

The European Community's founding Treaty of Rome outlaws

agreements between companies

that restrict competition.

The commission said it had fined the companies a total of 9.5 million European currency units (\$10.6 million). The highest fine, 4.5 million Ecu, was imposed on Baus

tagewerke GmbH of West Germa-

ny.

The Brussels executive said the

agreements were intended to protect national markets.

The commission said the level of the fines imposed reflected the serious nature of the companies' breaches of antitrust rules, but also the fact that the industry had been going through a crisis caused by falling demand and excess capacity.

Aside from Bauslagewerke, the other companies fined were Trefflunion of France, Trefflunion of Luxembourg, Boel/Trethos of Belgium, Thibodraad and Van Merckel of the Netherlands, and Ferriere Nord of Italy. Also, Societe des Treillis et Panneaux Soudes and Societe Metallurgique de Normandie of France, ZND Bouwstaal of the Netherlands, Martinelli of Italy, and Irid of Italy.

Daewoo Will Pay Fine

For Evading U.S. Duties

Agence France-Press

WASHINGTON — Daewoo Corp. of South Korea and its U.S. subsidiary will pay a record \$34 million fine for evading duties on shipments of steel to the United States between 1980 and 1982.

The fine, imposed Thursday by the U.S. Court of International Trade against Daewoo "essentially reflects a settlement agreement" negotiated between it and the U.S. government, an official said.

Friday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York Time.

This table is compiled by the A.P. consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is indicative but not authoritative.

See The Associated Press

1000 Most Traded Stocks

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SPORTS

Fosbury: Legend of a Revolutionary Flop

By Elliott Almond

LOS ANGELES—The greatest Flop in track and field turned out to be a big hit.

It turned out to be one of those moments frozen in time, as in a still frame. But first, there were people chuckling and asking, "What's wrong with this picture?"

Plenty, it seemed. Dick Fosbury, an Oregon State University high jumper, had it backward, he was told. Learn the straddle method, they said. Or try the triple jump, his college coach, Benny Wagner, once gently suggested.

Instead, Fosbury did the right thing. He kept jumping, pushing off his left foot, going up head first and back to the bar. And he kept jumping higher and higher. In 1968, he jumped to a then-Olympic record of 7 feet, 4 1/4 inches (2.24 meters) to win the gold medal in Mexico City.

That was the day the laughter stopped, the day the Fosbury Flop became a technique, not a joke. Javier Sotomayor, 21, a lean 6-foot-4 and 181 pounds (32 kilograms), dressed in the Cuban national colors of red and white, was not thinking about the genesis of the Flop when he made his final approach toward the high jump bar July 29 in Sixto Escobar Stadium in San Juan, Puerto Rico. His concentration was centered on the bar high overhead. His energy was directed toward that mystical place way up there.

But when he flopped elegantly and safely into the landing pit moments later, the first man to jump 6 feet, he shared a kinship with a 42-year-old surveyor in Ketchum, Idaho.

Fosbury's regret? "I wish I could have been there to see that," he said. "I read it in the Sunday papers the next day and my eyes bugged out."

In 1978, Fosbury predicted an 8-foot leap within 10 years.

"I missed it by a year," he said. "Still, it is hard to see. You put your hand up to an 8-foot ceiling. To realize that a guy can run and jump over that ceiling without touching it is a little bit unbelievable."

Some would say much the same about the Fosbury Flop, which changed high-jumping forever.

Sotomayor, who is to jump at a meet Sunday at UCLA with the U.S. record-holder, Hollis Conway, has leaped higher than anyone, but it is difficult to forget Fosbury and his Flop.

Fosbury keeps his memories tucked away and lives in today's world, he said. But he does not mind recounting those days in the '60s when everyone wanted a revolution but only an awkward Oregon teen-ager with a mind of his own gave them one.

As legends go, this one grew by leaps and bounds. All sorts of stories surrounding the Flop were contrived, even one suggesting that Fosbury began it after tripping and falling backward over the bar.

No such thing. Fosbury simply found a style of jumping that suited his spindly, awkward body as a high school sophomore.

Dean Benson, his high school coach, said he tried to convert Fosbury to the straddle method of jumping, which was prominent at the time. Before 1968, most jumpers used that style, lifting off one foot and rolling over the bar, head down.

Fosbury failed to grasp the method. By the end of the 1963 season, Benson gave in. He told Fosbury to use whatever style he wanted.

"I won't say I coached the Flop," Benson said. "We gave Dick the opportunity to try it."

In a meet that spring, Fosbury first used the old-fashioned scissors style—a glorified hurdle of the bar—and leaped 5 feet 4, his best, without a miss.

The bar was raised to 5 feet 6, and the Wizard of Oz, as he would later be known, was about to enter his own kingdom.

"I began to drop my shoulders, lift my hips trying to get my butt over the bar," he said.

By the end of the meet, Fosbury had improved by four inches.

Fans noticed the funny-looking jumper and converged on the scene. The higher he went, the larger the crowd grew.

Fosbury said he remembers hearing light laughter after his lay-back jumps. "That always helped to psych me up," he said.

Fosbury hardly impressed Benson with the marked improvement. "We told him, 'Fine, but you'll never go higher than 5-8,'" Benson said. "Then he got close to six feet and we decided we ought to change his style."

But when he reverted to the straddle at Benson's urging, Fosbury cleared only 5 feet 5. It was uncomfortable for him, he said.

So during competition, he flopped. His body and skills strengthened during the next two years and he became one of Oregon's best high school jumpers. Still, he was a novelty.

Skepticism was rampant. "Some people claimed it was illegal," Benson said. "They said he took off with two feet on the ground, but he didn't. He always took off on one foot."

Some were concerned with safety. "The administration said, 'He's going to kill himself,'" Benson said. "They said he would break his back, but if you looked closely, he wasn't landing on the flat of his back."

Not that he always landed smoothly. "I've had some hard landings," Fosbury acknowledged. "In fact, I've landed totally out of the pit. I landed flat on my back and knocked the wind out of me."

"Those things happen. You have accidents when you're trying to do something that is difficult."

Medical concerns, and the Flop's reputation, followed Fosbury to college.

Wagner, Fosbury's coach at Oregon State and now national coach-

ordinator for The Athletics Congress in Indianapolis, said doctors wanted to outlaw the Flop.

"A doctor in Virginia came out in a medical journal saying that every kid will break his neck, that flopping was dangerous," he said.

But the American Medical Association's sports committee investigated the style, deciding that it was not hazardous, Wagner said.

Still, Wagner did not embrace the Flop when he first met Fosbury in 1965.

"A lot of people were laughing at him," he said. "I tried to convert him to the straddle method. We had two good straddlers on the team already."

As a straddler, Fosbury jumped 5 feet 11; with the Flop, 6 feet 6 1/4. Wagner remained unconvinced. He told Fosbury to try the triple jump.

Instead, Fosbury lifted weights before the spring outdoor season and entered his first meet a stronger, more lithe athlete.

He cleared 6 feet 10. "I knew right then I didn't need another triple jumper," Wagner said. "I showed coaching genius by letting him jump."

He quit trying to stop the Flop. "Dick expressed what a lot of people were trying to reach for back in the '60s," Tom Greer, a college friend of Fosbury's told Sports Illustrated. "Everyone was talking revolution, but there was still this hard mentality of copycats; one guy saw his hair long, so everyone else did. But the Flop, he had something truly different. The Flop was the only true revolutionary I ever met."

That revolution became an international sensation at the 1968 Olympics when Fosbury edged his teammate Ed Caruthers for the gold medal in Mexico City.

Fosbury entered the Olympic competition against 13 jumpers who had cleared seven feet, a height he had only dreamed of reaching. But the competitive spirit took hold and he improved 5 1/2 inches. The Flop earned its place in Olympic lore.

"It was startling to a lot of people," Fosbury said. "They felt I came out of nowhere."

Today, he lives in Ketchum and is part owner of a construction and engineering company that is building running and biking paths through the forests.

"I live today in today's world," he said. But it was only yesterday, it seems, that the world flipped over the Flop.



U.S. SWIMMER SETS BREASTSTROKE MARK — An ecstatic Mike Barrowman after setting a world record in the 200-meter breaststroke in a qualifying heat Thursday at the U.S. National Swimming Championships in Los Angeles. Barrowman's time of 2 minutes, 12.90 seconds, beat the record of 2:13.34 set by Victor Davis of Canada at the 1984 Olympic Games.

Tutu Urges Campaign Against Cricket Tour

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — A group of anti-apartheid leaders led by Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu said Friday that it would wage a campaign to prevent a team of top British cricket players from beginning a two-season tour in South Africa next year.

The tour has been viewed by cricket fans as a major breakthrough in South Africa's efforts to emerge from its isolation in international sports.

Tutu urged Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of

Britain to stop the tour, calling it "an obscenity for them to come to South Africa at this stage of our crisis."

Calling the squad, led by the former England captain, Mike Gatting, "a gang of mercenaries who will be gambling on the cricket fields while our people are in detention," Tutu urged black nationalist groups to apply pressure on corporate sponsors of the rebel tour, which is to begin in January.

Announcement of the tour was widely viewed as a setback for the international sports boycott campaign imposed on South Africa because of its apartheid policies.

BOOKS

WOODSTOCK: The Oral History

By Joel Makower. 361 pages. \$27.50. Tidel Press/Doubleday, 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10103.

WOODSTOCK: The Summer of Our Lives

By Jack Curry. 337 pages. \$19.95. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 10 East 33d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

WHERE HAVE ALL THE FLOWERS GONE: The Fall and Rise of the Woodstock Generation

By Anthony M. Casale and Philip Lerman. 254 pages. \$16.95. Andrews & McMeel, 4900 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. 64112.

Reviewed by Richard Harrington

MOST of us know when Woodstock was — 20 years ago at the cusp of the '60s. We may even know where Woodstock was — in Bethel, 45 miles and a county away from the quaint Catskill arts community whose name the fes-

tival absconded with. But what was Woodstock, or more formally, the Woodstock Music and Art Fair: An Aquarian Exposition?

Ask any of the 500,000 folks who showed up for "Three Days of Peace and Music" and you'll get a different point of view. Was it a consecrated spot (which Bethel means in Hebrew), a counterculture Brigadoon that appeared and evaporated in a matter of days, or just a hip capitalist venture, albeit one that took 11 years to break even?

The best of these new books is Makower's "Woodstock: The Oral History." Although several major figures have died and others refused to talk to him, Makower reached a score of sources, talked to them at length, and then wisely stepped out of the picture and allowed their passionate voices to be clearly heard. We know the basic outline of the event, but its complex preparations and realizations are newly revealed and Makower has structured things so that the story builds, like the festival itself, with inevitable momentum.

Jack Curry, entertainment editor for USA Today, concedes that "the flotsam of the weekend, piled high and smelly, was the discarded chrysalis of the metamorphoses that took place here." Most of the time, however, Curry avoids such giddy flashback talk in "Woodstock: The Summer of Our Lives," or, more accurately, the summer of some of our lives. Curry calls his book "an attempt to recapture the vibrancy of the Woodstock

Festival by repopulating it in microcosm." He focuses on 20 folks — some performers (John Sebastian, Country Joe McDonald, Jocko Macellino), and a mix of organizers, workers, attendees, and Bethel residents. Most of them are not particularly interesting, though, and their lives before and after Woodstock provide no great revelations or insights.

At one point, Curry calls Woodstock "a generation's shared birth canal, a pivotal corridor leaving a mark on each of the people who squeezed together to squeeze through," forgetting that Woodstock was essentially a white, middle-class event.

The worst of the three books is "Where Have All the Flowers Gone? The Fall and Rise of the Woodstock Generation," by Anthony M. Casale and Philip Lerman. This is basically a platitudinous essay dragged out to book length by clumsily recasting the last 20 years of American history in the alleged aftermath of Woodstock. Mostly, it's the authors babbling on.

After re-reading and re-writing history with a Woodstock spin, just what do the authors conclude? That the citizens of the Woodstock Generation have come "down off their '60s high." They are now ready to claim their legacy; they are poised to change the world.

Oh, Brother!

Richard Harrington is the pop music critic of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FORM continued to prevail this week in the Spingold Knockout Team championship at the American Contract Bridge League Summer Nationals. After three days of play the top 13 seeds are still in contention, a very rare circumstance.

In the diagrammed deal from the Spingold, North-South bid to seven spades with the help of a rare bid. The jump to six diamonds showed one and a void somewhere. South worked out that the void was in hearts and bid the grand slam.

West was Gene Davidson of Washington, who made the imaginative lead of a small heart. He knew that South would have to ruff in dummy, for fear of losing the first trick, and Steve Weinstein duly did so. Weinstein thought carefully and decided that the club king was likely to be poorly guarded. At this vulnerability an opponent with a long club suit head by the king might well have entered the auction. He therefore cashed the club ace and ruffed a club, happy to see the king appear.

He was then able to maneuver two more heart ruffs and make his grand slam. But it gained him nothing, for the opposing North-South matched this result.

Richard Harrington is the pop music critic of The Washington Post.

WEST
♠ J 10 8 5 3 2
♥ Q 9 3
♦ K 6
♣ A Q 10 2

EAST
♠ 2
♥ Q 3 4
♦ 10 6 2
♣ J 9 8 7 5 3

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

West led the heart five.

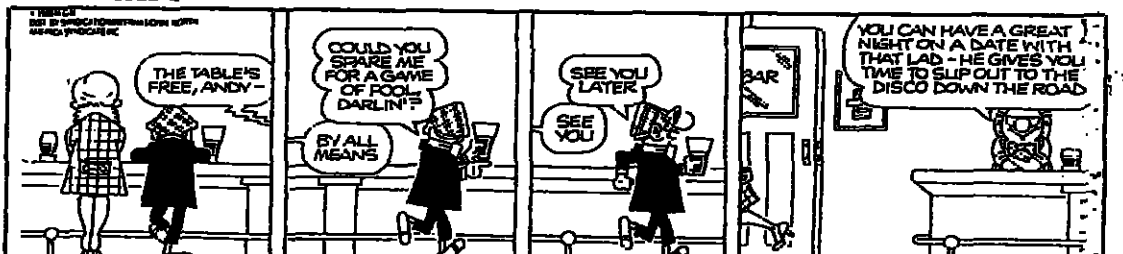
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



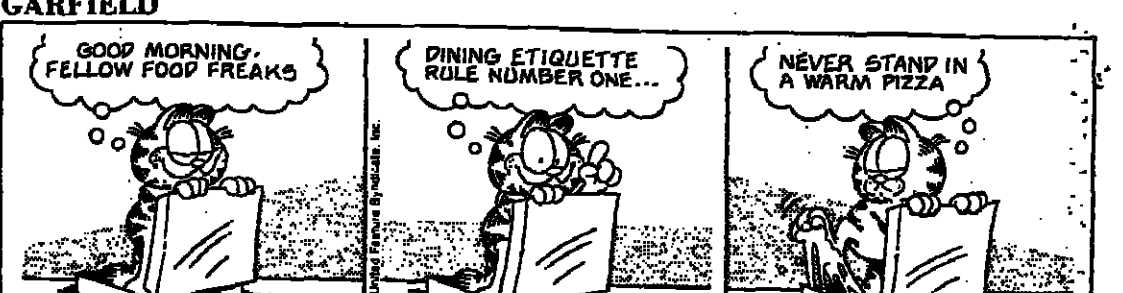
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DOONESBURY

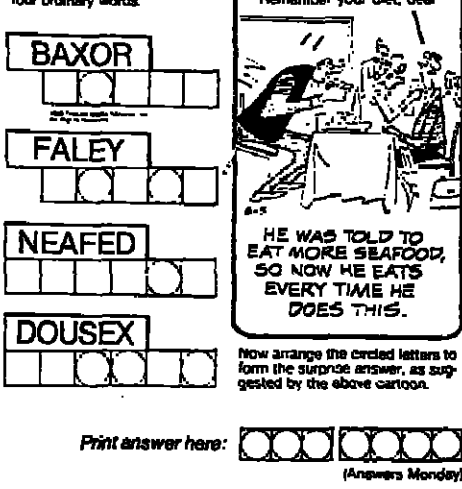


DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



BLONDIE



SPORTS

In Tokyo, Japanese Size Up Visiting NFL Players

By Paul Blustein

Washington Post Service

TOKYO — "Oh!!" gasped the Japanese youngsters.

Yup, those San Francisco 49ers lumbering down the sidewalk are pretty darn odd, or big. Their shoulders are odd, their arms are odd, their thighs are odd, and while a lot of gaffs, or fops, lead to be on the odd side, U.S. professional football players give new meaning to the word.

It has been a long time since Japan has seen anything like this: two National Football League teams — the 49ers and the Los Angeles Rams — in the flesh, in their helmets and pads, preparing for an exhibition game on Sunday.

Sure, the Japanese can watch the Super Bowl on television, and American college teams play two games here every year. But for a true example of East-meets-West — or more precisely, an example of East-gawks-at-West — it is hard to beat the sight of the Japanese beholding NFL players scrumming, grunting, head-butting and generally girding themselves to commit serious physical contact.

They're so big — bigger than on TV! — marveled Jun Iida, a college student who plays football and attended the team practices Wednesday in the Tokyo Dome.

"They look so scary," said a Japanese woman who served as an attendant on a team bus.

"Monster-spirit Montana," howled a headline Thursday in Sports Nippon, which featured a

half-page photo of Joe Montana, the San Francisco quarterback, grinning through his face guard as he limped a pass.

Japan is still a highly homogeneous society, where as recently as five or 10 years ago, almost any foreigner, regardless of size, might draw a stare and some finger-pointing from children, especially in small towns.

"Even for adult Japanese, a gangly Caucasian can be a merry sight," wrote Jared Taylor, an American who grew up here, in his 1983 book "Shadows of the Rising Sun."

"Occasionally they will point and make faces for all the world as if a dancing bear had just waltzed by."

Things have changed enormously in recent years, as Japan's wealth and power have increased. Not only are more Japanese traveling abroad, and more foreigners making themselves a familiar sight in Japanese villages and towns, but younger Japanese are resembling the gaffin more — at least in terms of size — as their nation's diet improves dramatically from the impoverished levels of the early postwar years.

But the average Japanese is still considerably smaller than the average American, and even to the average American an NFL lineman makes an impressive sight. So although the Japanese have some experience with human behemoths — sumo wrestlers, for example — they seem to experience gaffin-shock when they come into contact with the likes of

Bubba Paris, a 49er tackle who is 6 feet, 6 inches (2 meters) and 299 pounds (135.7 kilograms).

What really astounds the Japanese about NFL players, explained Masaya Takayama, a sportswriter, is their necks. Their upper bodies and their thighs can be formidable, to be sure. But the Japanese have seen plenty of good-sized American baseball players — the "biggest difference" between baseball players and football players is their necks, Takayama said. "It's sometimes even bigger than their face!"

Takao Masuda, a sportscaster for Nippon Television Network, disagreed. For him, the truly remarkable thing about gaffin football stars is their hands.

"I can barely pick up a football," he said, "but they pick it up like a glass."

Masuda was so awed by Montana's manual dimensions that he reported them to his viewers in detail. (Montana, perplexed, said of his hands, "They aren't that big!")

Needless to say, the Japanese fascination with the players' physiques delighted the NFL, which is staging Sunday's "Toshiba American Bowl" as part of its effort to expand the league's popularity beyond U.S. borders. The 43,000 tickets to the game, which will be played at the Tokyo Dome, were sold out in 48 hours, at an average cost of about \$90.

London already has been the site of three American bowls, and a fourth — matching Cleveland

and Philadelphia — will be played there on Sunday.

Goteborg, Sweden, also has been the site of an NFL exhibition game, as has Mexico City and several Canadian cities. There was a previous contest in Tokyo, in 1976 between San Diego and St. Louis, but the NFL is considering making the game here an annual occasion.

While baseball and sumo are by far the most popular sports here, football is not unknown in Japan, where almost anything associated with American popular culture is regarded as hip. Scores of teams exist at the university and company-sponsored levels, and the corporate teams are multiplying fast because they are perceived as excellent promotional vehicles.

At press conferences this week, some Japanese reporters exhibited surprising familiarity with the sport, asking questions about subjects like the 49ers' winning drive in the final seconds of Super Bowl XXIII in January and the problems San Francisco faces in adapting to a new head coach, George Seifert.

Other things Japanese reporters were curious about included: Was the Rams' coach, John Robinson, confident of winning the Super Bowl this year? Were the 49ers happy about how well the San Francisco Giants baseball team was doing?

But even if football continues to grow in popularity here, the Japanese probably will continue to admire American players from a distance.



Joe Montana, 49ers quarterback, greeting a Japanese fan.

World League Delay?

The president of the seven-nation World League of American Football suggested Thursday that the league's kickoff may be delayed until 1991. The Associated Press reported.

The Schram originally had called for a 1990 start for the NFL's new 12-team league, which will have four teams in Europe and eight in North America and Mexico. But he acknowledged

that U.S. television networks have lost interest in a 1990 kickoff and that the league would have a tough time competing in Europe against soccer's World Cup.

The month-long World Cup begins in June in Italy. The new football league's playoffs would be held at the same time if competition began next spring.

Schram said no decision on a starting date would be made for two to three weeks, and that a 1990 season still was possible.

Report Faults Police In Disaster at Soccer Stadium in England

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

LONDON — A British judge put most of the blame on the police for the soccer stadium disaster in which 95 fans were crushed to death in northern England last April, saying Friday that police authorities planned poorly, lost control during the panic and gave "evasive" testimony afterward.

"Neither their handling of the problems on the day nor their account of it in evidence showed the qualities of leadership expected of their rank," said Lord Justice Taylor of senior police officials in his preliminary report, part of the government inquiry he is conducting into the tragedy at the Hillsborough stadium in Sheffield.

Immediately after the report was released, Chief Constable Peter Wright of the South Yorkshire police force offered his resignation. Wright's department was responsible for security at the stadium that day.

The police official directly in charge at Hillsborough, Chief Superintendent David Duckenfield, was suspended with pay, and officials said he may face criminal charges of negligence and of testifying falsely in the inquiry.

"There's no point in judging it," Wright told press conference. "The conclusions of the inquiry indicate that one of the main reasons for the disaster were police actions on

the day." He expressed "profound sadness" over the incident.

The soccer fans, most of them from Liverpool, were crushed to death or suffocated, and more than 170 others were injured, when they were shoved against metal fences as latecomers surged into the stadium.

The crucial moment was the decision of a police superintendent to open an emergency gate to relieve a crush of several thousand people at the turnstiles. But the crowd poured through the gate into two densely packed central terraces and pushed others against the fences.

It was the worst soccer tragedy in British history, and many blamed it on drunken and unruly fans, saying it was another example of soccer hooliganism in the United Kingdom. But the judge's report said most of the blame lay not with the crowd, but with the police.

The judge's report singled out Duckenfield for special criticism. It said the chief superintendent, who had been on the job only three weeks, was inexperienced in crowd control, had misjudged the quick buildup of the crowd and had failed to alert his officers to the crisis. As a result, police contributed to the tragedy by restraining fans who they thought were seeking to trespass onto the playing field when, in fact, these fans were trying to escape the crush.

Duckenfield's "capacity to take decisions and give orders seemed to collapse," said the report. "He simply could not face the enormity of the decision to open the gates.... He froze."

The judge's report cited police "complicity" in failing to plan for the match between teams from Liverpool and Nottingham Forest, and accused Duckenfield and other senior police officers of being "defensive and evasive witnesses" during the inquiry.

By contrast, Taylor praised younger policemen at the scene for their actions and their later testimony. "There were many young constables who as witnesses were alert, intelligent and open," he said. "On the day, they and many others strove heroically in ghastly circumstances aggravated by hostility to rescue and succor victims. They inspired confidence and hope."

The report outlined 43 measures that Taylor said were "the minimum necessary to ensure that existing football grounds can for the present be safely used."

It said 28 needed immediate implementation before the soccer season begins in two weeks, including a cut of 15 percent in the number of fans allowed on football "terraces" — the standing-room-only ground-level pens that fans fill.

Italian Rules

Italy's soccer federation instigated disciplinary action against the president of the European club champion AC Milan on Friday after he criticized tough new rules that hold clubs responsible for the violence of their fans, Reuters reported from Rome.

A federation statement said it had referred Silvio Berlusconi to the disciplinary commission of the Italian league for what it termed remarks damaging to its reputation.

League sources said Berlusconi, a media magnate, could be given a formal warning or be banned from entering his own stadium for one or more matches if the commission upheld the complaint.

Berlusconi earlier on Friday described the rules as "praiseworthy in intent but insane in content."

They include fines of up to 50 million lire (\$36,000) and possible two-match bans on playing at home.

For Reds, a Record Slugfest

United Press International

CINCINNATI — The Cincinnati Reds pounded a major-league record 16 hits and scored a club-record 14 runs in a wild first inning against the Houston Astros, rolling to an 18-2 romp.

The game Thursday also set two other major-league records: for most players with two or more hits in an inning — seven — and most singles in an inning — 12.

The Reds reeled off nine consecutive hits, one short of the major-league mark. They finished the game with 26 hits.

They sent 20 batters to the plate in the 38-minute inning. Jim Houston, the Astros' starter, failed to retire any of the seven batters he faced, giving up six hits and seven runs.

Bob Forsch, who relieved him, was pounded for 10 hits and seven runs before the inning mercifully ended.

Forsch went on to give up a Houston-record 18 hits before he left after the seventh inning.

The Reds broke the record of 14 hits in an inning set by Boston against Detroit on June 18, 1953. The Red Sox's record of 17 runs in the seventh inning of that game stands. Mariano Duncan led off

against Clancy with a walk, stole second, moved to third on Luis Quinones' bunt single and scored on a single by Eric Davis. Griffey followed with his seventh home run of the year.

Rolando Roomes singled, raced to third on Todd Beazley's single and scored on a single by Jeff Reed. Forsch, relieved by Clancy and was greeted by Ron Oester's double, scoring Beazley and moving Reed to third.

Forsch's wild pitch scored Reed and sent Oester to third. After Tom Browning, the pitcher, made the first out of the inning, Duncan doubled in Oester. Quinones singled Duncan to third and Davis singled him in.

Griffey singled in Quinones and Roomes' infield single loaded the bases. Beazley slammed a bases-clearing double, moved to third on a single by Reed and scored on a single by Oester. Browning then singled for the last hit of the inning.

Cincinnati added three runs in the seventh. Roomes hit a solo home run, and Reed blasted a two-run home run. Cincinnati added another run on two straight wild pitches by Juan Agosto in the eighth.

Padres 6, Braves 5: In Atlanta, Tony Gwynn hit his second run-scoring single of the game to break a 4-4 tie in the fourth, and Carmelo Martinez came home with the crucial run in the seventh on a force-out.

Pirates 1, Expos 0: In Pittsburgh, Benny Distefano, a pinch-hitter, hit a run-scoring single with two outs in the 12th. The victory broke a six-game Pirates' losing streak.

10 Marks Tied Or Set by Reds

United Press International

CINCINNATI — Here are the records set or tied in the Cincinnati-Houston game.

Major League Records Set: Most hits, inning — 16. Previous record 14 by Boston vs. Detroit, June 18, 1953.

Most singles, inning — 12. Previous record 11 by St. Louis vs. Cincinnati, April 22, 1925.

Most players with two or more hits in an inning — seven. Previous record six by Chicago vs. Detroit, Sept. 6, 1883.

Major League Records Tied: Most players with three or more hits in a game — seven.

Set by Pittsburgh vs. Philadelphia, June 12, 1928; New York Yankees vs. Philadelphia, June 28, 1939; and Chicago White Sox vs. Kansas City, April 4, 1935.

Most players scoring two or more runs in an inning — six. Set by Brooklyn vs. Cincinnati, May 21, 1952.

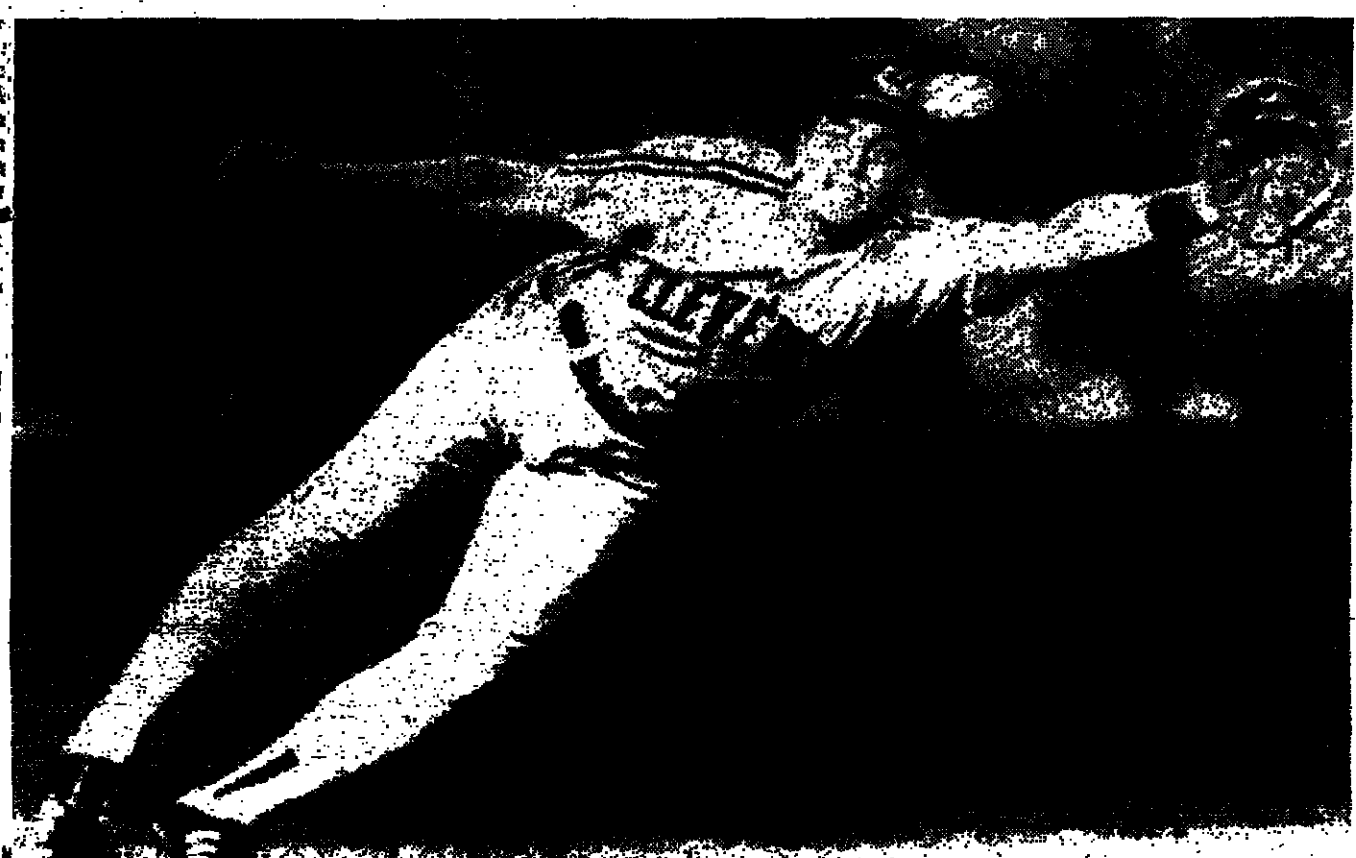
NL Record Tied: Most consecutive hits allowed by a pitcher in an inning — nine by Bob Forsch. Set by Erskine Mayer, Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1913.

Cincinnati Club Record Set: Most runs in an inning — 14.

Houston Club Records Set: Most hits allowed in a game — 26.

Most hits given up by one pitcher in a game — 18 by Bob Forsch.

Most runs given up in an inning — 14.



Indians' third baseman Brook Jacoby missing a line drive by Boston's Jody Reed. The Red Sox never caught the Indians, who won 4-2.

Shutout Pitching Carries Angels Back Into First in AL West

The Associated Press

American League teams are drawing a blank when they try to beat the California Angels.

The Angels pulled back into first place in the AL West after a two-day absence when Kirk McCaskill beat the Seattle Mariners.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Angels 6-0, with a seven-hitter Thursday night. It was his third shutout and the team's 15th of the season.

It was California's second consecutive shutout over Seattle, following Bert Blyleven's 7-0 victory on Wednesday.

"The guys are throwing exceptionally well," California's manager, Doug Rader, said. "Kirk got out of a couple jams and got stronger as the game went on."

Johany Ray and Devon White each hit two-run home runs to support McCaskill.

Indians 4, Red Sox 2: In Boston, right-hander Rod Nichols beat the Red Sox for the second time in a week despite allowing 10 hits, including a two-run home run by Nick Esasky in the eighth.

Royals 5, Blue Jays 0: In Toronto, Tom Gordon continued his strong bid for Rookie of the Year honors with a three-hitter for his first career shutout, allowing only one

runner to third base. Gordon struck out eight and walked two.

Yankees 8, Twins 1: In New York, the Yankees hammered Rick Aguilera in his debut with Minnesota and Chuck Cary pitched a five-hitter. Luis Polonia drove in three runs and Mel Hall had three of the Yankees' 15 hits.

Tigers 9, Rangers 6: In Detroit, the Tigers and the Rangers each issued eight walks before Alan Trammell drove a 6-6 tie in the eighth with his second RBI single of the game.

White Sox 6, Athletics 4: In Oakland, Ron Karkovice's first triple in 418 major-league at-bats broke a sixth-inning tie.

Rickey Henderson became the first American League player to steal 50 bases in nine different seasons when he stole second in the fifth inning. Ty Cobb stole 50 bases eight times for Detroit.

Cardinals 6, Giants 3: In a National League game in Los Angeles, Eddie Murray sparked a four-run fourth with a two-run triple, and Mike Marshall capped the rally with a two-run home run. San Francisco's Kevin Mitchell drove in three runs with his 34th home run.

Cardinals 6, Mets 5: In St. Louis, Tony Pagnozzi's run-scoring single broke a sixth-inning tie, and Matt Thompson matched his career high with four RBIs, including a

three-run home run. Pagnozzi, a reserve catcher, had been hitting just .167.

Cubs 7, Phillies 0: In Philadelphia, Greg Maddux, Keith Williams and Lee Laseca combined on a six-hitter for Cincinnati's eighth shutout, and Damon Berryhill hit a home run in the fifth.

Padres 6, Braves 5: In Atlanta, Tony Gwynn hit his second run-scoring single of the game to break a 4-4 tie in the fourth, and Carmelo Martinez came home with the crucial run in the seventh on a force-out.

Pirates 1, Expos 0: In Pittsburgh, Benny Distefano, a pinch-hitter, hit a run-scoring single with two outs in the 12th. The victory broke a six-game Pirates' losing streak.

SIDELINES

Salvador Soccer Game Set for Miami

MIAMI (Reuters) — El Salvador's home World Cup qualifying match against Trinidad and Tobago has been switched to Miami, a spokeswoman for the Orange Bowl stadium said here Friday.

The spokeswoman said the match would take place in the Orange Bowl on Aug. 13. FIFA, the world governing body for soccer, stripped El Salvador of the right to stage home games indefinitely following a riot that erupted last month near the end of a 4-2 home loss to Costa Rica. El Salvador's home game against the United States will take place in Tampa, Fla., on Sept. 17.

IOC Is Developing a New Drug Test

TORONTO (NYT) — The International Olympic Committee medical commission is developing a drug test that could be used to disqualify athletes from the Olympics even if they do not test positive for drug use immediately after their competition.

The prospective analysis, which can be performed on men only, measures the level of certain substances produced in the body affected by the addition of anabolic steroids or synthetic testosterone, a male hormone. While the athlete might have ceased taking drugs early enough to be rid of them in time to pass the current tests, the new procedure would be able to reveal evidence of prior drug use.

This technique — the endogenous steroid profile — and its possible application were two of many subjects addressed Thursday by Dr. Manfred Donike of West Germany, the director of the IOC-accredited drug-testing laboratory in Cologne, during his testimony before the Canadian government inquiry into the use of performance-enhancing drugs by athletes.

Soviet Cyclists Set Time-Trial Mark

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Soviet cycling team set a world record for the 100-kilometer team time trial on Friday, the official Soviet news agency Tass reported.

Olympic champions Vyacheslav Ekimov and Dmitri Nelyubin teamed up with Mikhail Orlov and Yevgeny Berzin to clock four minutes, 10.87 seconds, at the Soviet national championships on Moscow's indoor Krylatskoye track, Tass said. The previous record of 4:11.301 was set by a Soviet team on the same track, it said.

For the Record

Pete Rose's lawyers, as expected, said on Thursday that they would appeal the decision by a federal judge to keep the Cincinnati Reds' manager's lawsuit against the baseball commissioner in U.S. District Court in Columbus, Ohio, instead of moving it back to a state court in Cincinnati. (NYT)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	45	51	.471	—
Cleveland	32	64	.335	14 1/2
Seattle	32	64	.335	14 1/2
Toronto	33	63	.344	14
Minnesota	22	56	.294	23 1/2
New York	31	47	.398	—
Detroit	28	58	.328	17

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	45	42	.519	—
Oakland	46	42	.520	1/2
Kansas City	39	48	.448	7 1/2
Texas	37	49	.430	9 1/2
Minnesota	33	55	.375	13 1/2
Seattle	31	54	.366	14 1/2
Chicago	43	47	.478	20 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	43	45	.489	—
Chicago	41	47	.463	2
St. Louis	35	49	.413	6 1/2
San Diego	38	51	.430	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	44	41	.519	—
Philadelphia	44	41	.519	—

West Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	42	44	.488	—
Houston	41	47	.463	1/2
San Diego	34	54	.388	10 1/2
Los Angeles	31	54	.366	13 1/2
Cincinnati	30	57	.345	14 1/2
Atlanta	40	48	.455	17 1/2

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia	43	64	.402	19
West Division				
San Francisco	62	46	.574	—

